The Philanthropist.

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THE PHILANTHROPIST,
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
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FREE PRODUCE QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th Mo. 30th, 1841.

To the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society:

DEAR FRIENDS,—The Executive Committee of the American Free Produce Association, have directed a communication to be made to you on the objects of their Society. In addressing you we feel that we are speaking to those whose active and efficient labors for the emancipation of the slave, will only the more qualify them for continued exertions on his behalf. We know too, that you are the representatives of a body of Abolitionists amongst whom are very many whose consistent conduct bears testimony, that to them Slavery is no abstraction—they feel the "iron that has entered the soul of their brothers," and they cannot partake of that produce, which is the fruit of his unpaid toil. We would ask you, if you are not prepared to bring this subject before your Society, that those who may have acted thoughtlessly and unconsciously in this matter, may be roused to a serious consideration of the subject; that something may be done as well as said—"some tests may be given as proof of sincerity, some sacrifice offered in confirmation of our zealous profession." Small and insignificant as it may appear, it would give the death-blow to Slavery in our country. What a powerful effect would it not have upon the Southern master, could he know that two hundred thousand Abolitionists acted out their profession of love for his victim, in such a sort! Would it not be to him the strongest evidence that our professed sympathy for our brethren was not the offspring of a sickly sensibility, but that it sprung from an active living principle of justice?

At this period of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, when it is so important for us to decide upon the right steps for us to take for the future, when one calls for political and another for ecclesiastical action, can we hesitate, in the full blaze of light by which we are now surrounded, to believe that whatever *other* action may be deemed desirable, that the use only of free labor products is incumbent upon us. In the early days of our cause, when we had much to learn,—for many of us needed instruction in the first principles of rights,—this duty might not have appeared plain to us; but can we now hesitate to give this "irresistible argument of consistent example?" "Ought we to invite others to be just and merciful, whilst we grasp in our own hands the rod of oppression—to solicit others to relinquish the wages of sin, whilst we are putting them into our own pockets?"

In the hope that this subject may claim from you due consideration and efficient action, and that at an early day you will give us your views on this subject, and any information that you may possess which will subserve the cause we are all anxious to promote.

We remain yours for the right,

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

DANIEL L. MILLER, jr.,
Cor. Sec. Amer. Free Produce Ass.

For the Philanthropist.

FAYETTE CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

This Society held its anniversary on the 27th of May. It elected Wm. Edwards, President; Wm. Dickey, Dr. E. Martin and Thos. Larrimer, Vice-Presidents; H. C. Stewart, Treasurer; D. C. Castner, Secretary.

The following report and resolutions were ordered to be forwarded to the Philanthropist for publication.

Report of Ex. Committee.

The sixth year since the organization of our Society has passed by, and with it thousands of human souls have passed into the presence of the final Judge, ready to stand as witnesses in the great day against a nation of oppressors—a nation that has, not only in open contradiction of the fundamental principles of its own Government, denied the rights of humanity to one-sixth of its population, refused to hear their cry, or the cry in their behalf of any in whose breasts exists a spark of the love of liberty, a drop of human sympathy, or a particle of that love which regards all mankind as brethren, but that has especially delighted to honor those who have been foremost in decreeing "unrighteous decrees," and treating with contumely and injustice those whose only crime is, either having a different external aspect, or having been the victims of oppression. Thousands more have come into the world, born to no earthly inheritance but that of chattleship, to be worked as avarice may dictate, to be clothed, fed and nursed as parsimony may prescribe, to enjoy the social relations as licentiousness may allow, and their minds to be enlightened as may be most congenial to that system which loves darkness rather than light. Such is the condition of one-sixth of the nation to which we belong. This condition exists by the *will* of the sovereign people of this land. To change this *will*, to operate by peaceful and lawful means upon the public sentiment of this nation, till that sentiment shall recognize in every human being a man and a brother, must surely be an object worthy of the prayers, the labors and zealous co-operation of philanthropists and Christians. And this is the object for which we have associated. But have we exhibited a zeal for this cause commensurate with its importance? Have we been sufficiently careful to disseminate intelligence upon the subject of human rights—to keep the encroachments of the slave power upon the institutions of freedom, before the minds of our acquaintances—to bear our testimony against that hatred of our brother which excludes him from our schools, silences him in courts of justice, and even in the sanctuary treats him as an unclean beast?

Since our last anniversary, a Convention has been held in London, composed of delegates from the various quarters of the civilized world, to discuss and deliberate upon the subject of Slavery. France is being awakened, and the day no doubt is near at hand when the soil of her colonies shall be cultivated only by freemen.

The Africans seized on the ocean by an officer of the United States, and imprisoned for eighteen months, because they were black, have despite the influences of the Spanish Minister, the District Attorney for Connecticut, and the Executive of the U. S., been declared to be freemen. They are now cast upon the charities of such of this nation as can recognize in a negro, a man and a brother.

The General Government has continued to maintain its hostile attitude towards the rights of man. Whether any change will be effected by a change of rulers, time only can show. The reappointment of the blood-hound Governor of Florida seems to promise little that is favorable.

In the Legislature of our own state, a *little* advance has been made in favor of equal rights; and we are happy, that for once, *our* servants in that body have not ranged themselves on the side of the oppressor.

Most of the great ecclesiastical bodies of our country, have, as heretofore, "Priest and Levite," alike "passed by on the other side" of the *slave*, whilst they have retained the blood-stained in their embrace. The Methodist Episcopal church, however, not quite content with this, must needs pass over to the bruised victim, weltering in his blood, just to tell him to keep still as *they* go along—to notify him that the story of his wrongs must not disturb the ears of the church, and that worthy as they consider him of their communion, they shall henceforth treat him as a convicted felon.

The operations of this Society during the past year have been very limited. The deranged condition of the currency has reduced our ability to render pecuniary aid, and perhaps we have reason to fear that the political excitement through which we have passed, has to some extent at least, lessened our sensibilities to the claims of the bondman.

In our own county much remains to be done. Much of the spirit of hatred to our brother is to be eradicated. The voice that, "The Negro is a man and a brother," is to be sounded loud and long; and upon us devolves the responsibility of being living witnesses of the truth of this proclamation.

Resolved, That while Slavery, the great vortex in which is engulphed the earnings of freemen, exists, it is vain to hope for general prosperity, or freedom from financial embarrassments, either from change of rulers, or of policy.

Resolved, That the non-slave owning states, by the security and protection they extend to slavery, are virtually slaveholders.

Resolved, That the names of those members of the Ohio legislature who were disposed to extend the rights of trial by jury, and of testifying in courts of justice, and the benefits of habeas corpus to all men, should be held in grateful remembrance, from the strong contrast they exhibited to the pro-slavery body to which they belonged.

Resolved, That the general diffusion of intelligence amongst all classes of community, is indispensable to future prosperity.

Resolved, That Dayton, by its recent acts, has attained a frightful pre-eminence in wickedness, and that hereafter of places famous for sin, it may be said, "They shall be as Alton in Illinois, and like unto Dayton in Ohio."*

Resolved, That we consider the continuance of the O. A. S. S., and of the Philanthropist, under its present Editor, as highly important to the success of the anti-slavery enterprise.

Resolved, That the frequent appointment by the General Government, of citizens of slave states, and the near relatives of slave-owners, to offices in the non-slave owning portions of our country, manifests a spirit hostile to the institutions of freedom.

Resolved, That Wm. Dickey, Jas. Stewart, H. C. Stewart and D. C. Eastman, be appointed to open a correspondence with free produce associations, upon the subject of goods uncontaminated by the blood of slaves.

Resolved, That the transportation of slaves through our state is a flagrant outrage on our free institutions, and that every citizen should feel the same obligation to effect the release of a slave, so transported as he would to rescue his neighbor if taken captive by the Indians.

Resolved, That the conduct of Dr. Brooke, and others, in rescuing four victims from the clutches of a tyrant, in Warren co., is worthy of praise and imitation; and we feel that we ought deeply to sympathise with them in the trials through which they have been called to pass, in consequence of that transaction.

Resolved, That the Secretary correspond with Abolitionists in Highland and Adams counties, on the subject of a Convention to take into consideration our political duties.

[*From the "Washingtonian," a Whig paper of this co.*]

"A PROSECUTION

Will positively be commenced against any person who shall hire or employ any of the following named black or mulatto persons, to wit: John Manly and family, Reuben Waldron and family, William Herring and family, Wiley Manly and family, —— Evans and family, —— Franklin and family—they having failed to comply with the requisitions of the statute, in order to become citizens, and their proper residence being unknown. We are impelled to this course in order to rid the neighborhood of a drunken, thieving and worthless gang of persons.—And as we shall assuredly commence suits against those who may employ any of the before named persons, a little prudence may save some trouble.

CLARENCE PARVIN,
J. S. BEREMAN,*
Overseers of Poor, U. T.

April 24, 1841."

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* J. S. BEREMAN is one of our Judges and the editor of the "Washingtonian."

Resolved, That the laws of Ohio, in relation to persons of color coming into the state, are a disgrace to our statute book: and that whilst we appreciate the frankness of the Overseers of the Poor in Union township, in giving public notice of the legal vengeance awaiting any who might furnish employment to certain colored persons therein specified, we deeply deplore the spirit manifested in said Notice, in proclaiming defenceless women and children as a "drunken, thieving and worthless gang:" and that a periodical which would suffer itself to be made the organ of such a publication, is undeserving the patronage of Freemen and Christians.

D. C. EASTMAN, *Sec.*

Bloomingburg, Fayette co., O., June 1, 1841.

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* And may they all, like Dayton, this day, be REDEEMED!—ED. PHIL.

For the Philanthropist.

INDIANA.

Preamble and Constitution of the Female A. S. Society, organized at Newport, Wayne co., Ia., 2d Mo. 1841.

Preamble.—Believing it was the design of our Father in Heaven, in sending his beloved Son into the world, to give to mankind a pure and holy religion, which breathes forth aspirations to God, that his kingdom may come and his will be done, in earth as it is in Heaven, and consequently prompts its professors to exert themselves in the ability, which may be afforded, to promote the removal of those obstacles which stand in opposition to that for which they pray.—And regarding Slavery as it now exists in our country, as one of the greatest hindrances to the prevalence of religion, and to the coming of the kingdom of God, and at the same time as an institution subject to the will of the American people; and believing that full, and correct information in relation to its injustice, its cruelties and complicated wickedness, is all that is necessary to induce the people to abolish this iniquitous institution, we should stand self-condemned were we to omit exerting the means in our power for promoting the communication of such information.—And experience having abundantly shown, that combined efforts in the prosecution of moral reform, are vastly more efficacious than separate, individual action, we feel that the duty is imperative upon us to associate together, in order that we may in the most effectual manner contribute to promote the deliverance of our country from the sin and sufferings of Slavery, with all its attendant horrors.

For this purpose we adopt the following Constitution.

[Constitution as usual.—ED. PHIL.]

On motion, a Committee of five were appointed to circulate the Constitution, for the purpose of obtaining signers.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Friends' meeting-house on sixth day evening, 19th inst., (2nd Mo.) at 5 o'clock.

Sixth day evening, 2nd Mo. 19th.—The meeting assembled, Mary Hacket, President, and Miriam Jessup, Secretary, *pro tem.*

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to propose names of persons for officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare business for the consideration of this meeting.

The Committee to nominate officers, reported the following, who were elected to their several offices.

President, Mary Hackett; Vice-President, Naomi Lacy; Corresponding Secretary, Miriam Jessup; Recording Secretary, Eliza W. Reynolds; Treasurer, Emily Jane Nixon.

Board of Managers, Sarah M. Frazier, Bulah Puckett, Rachael P. Hall, Cynthia S. Siggerfoose, Harriet S. Coleman, Clasky Thomas, Rachael Unthank, Susannah Hough, Rachael D. Green, Rachael Way, Elizabeth Meredith and Martha Ami Nixon.

The Committee to prepare business, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the influence of Females in the anti-slavery cause is deeply felt in the community; and that it is our duty unflinchingly to persevere in so glorious a cause.

Resolved, That notwithstanding duty calls us to labor in female anti-slavery societies, we are not less called upon to exert our influence, in abolition Societies in connexion with our brethren.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with those of our brothers and sisters, who have lately, innocently suffered by a wicked, unprincipled mob in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio.

Resolved, That we recommend to our sisters throughout the country to form themselves into anti-slavery societies.

Resolved, That we request the editors of the Protectionist, and Philanthropist, to publish these proceedings.

On motion, adjourned.

MARY HACKETT, *President.*
MIRIAM JESSOP, *Secretary.*

At the first quarterly meeting of the Newport Female A. A. Society, 5th Mo. 3d, 1841.

The meeting assembled, the President in the chair, and proceeded to business.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare business for this meeting.

The committee to prepare business, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That we wish our example to correspond with our precept, so as to manifest that we are in reality the friends of the oppressed, the world over.

Whereas, we believe the Colonization system, as existing in these United States, to be founded on the broad platform of slavery, tending to strengthen rather than diminish the power and oppression thereof; Therefore,

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of all Abolitionists, to denounce and discourage it as they do slavery itself.

Resolved, That the guilt of slave-holding is justly chargeable, (more or less,) on all who participate in the system, or apologize for it, or neglect to expose its injustice and demand the release of every bondman.

Resolved, That colored persons have the same natural right to liberty, and are under the same obligations to love and obey God, as can possibly be claimed for any other people.

Whereas, we believe the grand cause of so much opposition to the anti-slavery cause, to be in a great measure owing to the ignorance prevalent in America, in relation to the great evils of Slavery, and the duty and safety of immediate and unconditional emancipation; Therefore,

Resolved, That we believe it to be our duty as Christian females, to do all in our power to awaken the mind of the public on these all important subjects.

Resolved, That it is our duty as abolitionists, and as free American women, to raise our voices, cry mightily, and spare not, so long as there remains a manacle, or fetter on a human being in our beloved country.

Resolved, That the degraded and suffering Africans, in this land, call more loudly at the present time, for the sympathy and efforts of the benevolent, than any other class of our fellow-men.

Resolved, That we will continue to plead the cause of the oppressed descendants of Africa, in bondage in our country, believing there is yet much remaining to be done before the work of emancipation is accomplished.

Resolved, That there be a committee of six persons appointed to prepare an address and present it at our next quarterly meeting.

On motion, adjourned to the next in course.

MARY HACKETT, *President.*
ELIZA W. REYNOLDS, *Rec. Sec.*

The Society now numbers about seventy-eight paying Abolitionists.

For the Philanthropist.

AN ESSAY.

Presented at the Anti-slavery monthly concert in Lane Seminary for May 1841.

In studying the position of the American Church, we are forced to see that apostacy has become, to a frightful extent, an element in its character. The appropriate objects of its establishment are disregarded and forgotten.—The invaluable relations in which man stands to his fellow as a creature of spiritual existence, are boldly despised. No small portion of this church stands obnoxious to the charge of blotting brethren at once and forever, from existence as responsible actors. This most obviously is a wanton and murderous invasion of the most sacred and enduring relations between man and man. But wanton and murderous as it is, ecclesiastical organizations not directly involved in it, coolly witness it without uttering a word of rebuke. They are forward to offer stupid apologies and excuses for its continuance.—The most untiring efforts are freely put forth to suppress agitation. With remarkable eagerness they strike league with slaveholding churches, and maintain ecclesiastical fellowship in close harmony and deep sympathy. At every step of their course, the friends of integrity are subjected to the most rabid assaults from such christianity. The Board of Education of the Presbyterian church are bold to deny the crumbs that fall from their table to such candidates as dare open their lips in defence of the gospel at that point where it is most violently assailed. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, feel assured that the Lord will not accept the fruits of robbery for sacrifice, but the attempt to carry out this principle would be attended with *practical difficulties*, so numerous and great as to render it inexpedient for them to take any order on the subject. Thus an acknowledged fundamental principle, set forth in clear light by God himself, is by a formal vote of a body of grave men, refused an authoritative and controlling sway over their official conduct, because of the *practical difficulty* in which they might, in such case be involved. They are forced, however unwillingly, to admit that God abhors robbery for burnt offering, but in base recreancy to their own bond professions, resolve to continue the wrong of which by their own showing they are guilty. Why did they not abandon entirely the enteprise of leading the heathen into the way of life, since *practical difficulties* are invariably to be faced in its prosecution? Why employ their powers in propagating a gospel which always exposes its intrepid defenders to the difficulties of persecution under one or another form? And why might not the thirty pieces of silver be put into the treasury? The Jewish chief priests, corrupt and murderous as they might be, were qualified and disposed to render a substantial reason.

Our Board plunge into the most frightful absurdities, and made the most obvious self-contradictions. And such we may fairly say, generally, is the position occupied by those whose appropriate business it is to join battle with principalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places. They scorn to encounter difficulties, while they fully understand, that the upright have cheerfully struggled amid perils, and welcomed martyrdom. Need we demand stronger proofs of deep-seated and foul apostacy?

Now whither must such a church be hastening? Manifestly to convulsion and self-subversion. Such a result is obviously anticipated by some prominent ecclesiastics opposed to reformation. And men of integrity cannot fail to note its approach. Every day does a conviction of its certainty fasten itself upon them with growing clearness and strength. And they manifest increasing readiness to dissolve those relationships to which they give birth, that subject them to self-contradiction and repulse.—They are forward to lift up the voice of stern rebuke and earnest remonstrance, to their apostate brethren. They fear not to expose the hollow-hearted hypocrisy of that church which gravely pretends to war with Apocalyptic Babylon, but without shame itself sells "slaves and souls of men," and greedily drinks the blood of the martyrs of Jesus. They intrepidly declare on the authority of the voice from Heaven, that those who partake of her sins will receive of her plagues. These men must be heard, for they speak the words of imperishable truth.—They proclaim the mandate of God. They gird themselves to earnest endeavor against a most abusive lie, that comprehends within itself the elements of its own subversion. Though slain they will, like the two witnesses, be inspired with life, and stand upon their feet.—Their enemies shall behold and fear them.—They will live and reign with Christ.

Let us, then, dear brethren, cheerfully contribute our influence, however limited in its sphere, to give prevalence and secure fidelity to these principles embraced by the men of integrity. Let us freely participate with them in struggles upon the battle-field of murdered humanity. And with strong confidence, let us entreat the God of all truth to reclaim an apostate church, and speed the day in which the Savior shall hold protective sway over spiritual relations, guarding them against invasion, and shielding them from contempt.

D. B. MILLS.

For the Philanthropist.

INDIANA STATE WESLEYAN A. S. CONVENTION.

Agreeably to notice previously given, the Methodist Convention assembled at the Methodist meeting house, in the town of Economy, Wayne co., Indiana on the 27th day of May 1841, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a State Wesleyan Anti-slavery Society.

The Convention was called to order by Daniel Worth. Whereupon James Clayton was called to the chair, and John A. Moorman was appointed secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Samuel Darter.

On motion, the following resolution was offered, to wit:

Resolved, That it is expedient now to proceed to organize a State Wesleyan Anti-slavery Society; which resolution was ably and eloquently discussed by Daniel Worth, whereupon it was unanimously adopted.

On motion, Daniel Worth, Josiah Bell, Francis Root, Samuel Darton, and Mathew R. Hall, were appointed a committee to prepare business for this meeting.

On motion, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

The convention met agreeably to adjournment, President James Clayton in the chair.—The committee that was appointed to prepare business for this meeting reported a preamble and constitution similar to that of the American Wesleyan Anti-slavery Society, which was accepted and unanimously adopted, and on being presented received about thirty signatures.

On motion, Josiah Bell, Matthew R. Hall and Daniel Worth were appointed a committee to report names for officers, which committee withdrew to make out their report, while the convention was ably addressed by Samuel Darton of Fayette co.; after which the committee appointed to report names for officers, submitted the following:

MATHEW R. HALL,	*Pres.*
JAMES CLAYTON,	*Vice Pres.*
FRANCIS ROOT,	
MOSES R. WICKERSHAM,	
GRIFFIN DAVIS,	*Cor. Sec.*
JOHN A. MOORMAN,	*Rec. Sec.*
JOSIAH BELL,	*Treas'r.*

Executive Committee,—David Worth, James Loveu, Robert Millman, Job H. Davis, John Jordon, Sen., William Chammess, Samuel Darton and John Malsby. Which report was accepted and unanimously adopted.

The following preambles and resolutions were offered by the business committee which were freely discussed and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we consider slavery as it exists in the United States to be in violation of the law of God, and to comprehend in its character treason, robbery, adultery and blood shed;

Therefore, *Resolved*, That it is the duty of all christians to use their endeavors for its eradication from the church, from the country and from the world, and as members of the church to henceforth wage unceasing and moral war against the system, until its funeral dirge shall be heard from the lips of the last emancipated slave.

Whereas, we deeply regret the course pursued by the last General Conference of our church on the subject of slavery, in admitting it to be morally right under some circumstances to hold slaves, (i. e. indirectly) when the most eminent writers in the church and even its founder says it is contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion; Liberty is the right of every human being as soon as he breathes the vital air and no human law can deprive him of that right which he derives from the law of nature;

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the course persued by the Wesleyan Anti-slavery Society, is in accordance with the true principles of Methodism, and that it is our General Conference that have erred on this subject and not abolitionists.

On motion of Samuel Darton,

Resolved, That we will from year to year petition our State Legislature to repeal or expunge all laws from our statute books which have been enacted to gratify the cupidity of slaveholders residing in other states, until our object is accomplished.

On motion,

Resolved, That we tender an invitation to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the State, that wish to become members of this society to forward their names to John A. Moorman Recording Secretary, Winchester Randolph co., Indiana.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be made out by the Secretary and forwarded to the office of the Philathropist, for publication, with the request that the Zion's Watchman, New York, the Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, and the New England Christian Advocate, Lowell, will copy and give publicity to the above proceedings.

On motion, the convention then adjourned with prayer by Josiah Bell.

JAMES CLAYTON *Pres.*
JOHN A. MOORMAN, *Sec.*

For the Philanthropist.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

On May 24th, 1841, the Clinton county Anti-Slavery society was held at Wilmington. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Thos. Hibben, one of the Vice Presidents. The following resolution was offered by A. Brooke, and after being ably discussed by Messrs. Thos. Morris, J. Boyle and A. Gilbert, was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That although the progress of anti-slavery principles, in other words, of true republicanism throughout our land is not so rapid as justice and humanity and the interests of the whole people demand, yet in the recent decision of the case of the Amistad prisoners at Washington—the late decision of Judge Fishback in the court of common pleas for Clermont county—and the decision of our own Supreme court at Lebanon in a recent slave case, with other signs of the times, we have abundant encouragement to proceed in full confidence of their final triumph. A recess of one hour was then voted. Afternoon session. The officers of the society not being present, Elijah Peebles was called to the chair.

A motion for the appointment of a committee to take a collection and pledges from the audience for funds to bear the expenses of this society, and the surplus to go to the use of the O. A. S. Society, was then made and carried.

Mr. Boyle offered, and ably supported the following resolution.

Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise has awakened a higher moral consciousness of the universal brotherhood of man, has excited a deeper interest in respect to human rights, has elicited a more free and extended discussion of all that tends to human enfranchisement, and has done more to elevate the tone of moral sentiment than any other moral or political movement of modern times.

Which resolution was adopted.

The following series of resolutions were moved by B. C. Gilbert, and after a short discussion, were carried.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this society the interests of the anti-slavery cause require that the state organization be continued.

2. Resolved, That to render such organization efficient, it is important that a paper be continued as the organ of such society.

3. Resolved, That we believe Cincinnati to be the most suitable location—the Philanthropist the paper—and Dr. G. Bailey, jr. its editor.

Mr. Morris offered the following, which, after a few remarks from the mover, was adopted.

Resolved, That we honor those who have suffered persecution for their devotion to human rights and constitutional liberty, and more especially do we honor those who have been subjected to unjust persecutions and unrighteous judgments in our courts on account of such devotedness, and we recommend a meeting for the above purpose of our anti-slavery friends, to be holden in the Court-house in Lebanon, in the county of Warren, on the last Friday in June next.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. HIBBEN, V. P.
A. BROOKE, Sec'y.

The foregoing ought to have been published before our anniversary.—ED. PHIL.

For the Philanthropist.

TO JOHN TYLER, PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

"He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

SIR:—The influence and consequent responsibility of your exalted station, make it the interest of the people over whom you preside, as well as your own, that you have the qualifications required by the Almighty of those who rule over men; well knowing (as you acknowledge by calling a fast,) that divine favor is essentially necessary in order to national prosperity.

Heaven's mandate, to which I have referred, requires first that you be just, which is that you give to *every* man his due, for unless the ruler be honest, he is wanting in the magnetical tendency to the polar star of truth so indispensably needful to steer the ship of State. As well might we look to the ice for heat, as for good government to a dishonest man. Then, in all due respect, I submit to you whether it is best for you to hold men, women and children in slavery? Are you giving to them their due? Have they no right to their own bodies and souls as against all the world beside—is not liberty their due? Are not the private relations of life theirs by the gift of their maker? Does slavery concede these to them? No one will say it does, but on the contrary will say that it strips man of his humanity, with all its sacred rights.

Next, that you rule in the fear of God. Now how can a slaveholder rule in the fear of God, whose command is to "execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest his fury go out like fire and burn that none can quench it." I hope sir, you will take no offence at my suggestions; they proceed from the heart of a lover of his country, who voluntarily (although an invalid) entered the field for her when the evidence of patriotism cost more than now.

Oh, sir, "let my counsel be acceptable unto thee, and break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor, that it may be a lengthening out of thine and the nations tranquillity."

S. WALKER,
An American citizen, residing at Belfontaine, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio, feeling with those that are in bonds as bound with them.

For the Philanshropist.

THE WHOLE CASE DETAILED.

At a meeting of the Sardinia Anti-Slavery Society, held June 3d, 1841, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, viz:

Whereas, we understand that the Mason Circuit Court, Ky., has recently decided the cause of Wm. Greathouse, v. s. John B. Mahan, by rendering judgment against the defendant for sixteen hundred dollars with interest and cost of suit; Therefore,

Resolved, That we consider that decision as a gross perversion of justice, and an iniquitous violation of the rights of man, done in obedience to the mandate of slavery.

Resolved, That such perversion of right should be held up to the world for public reprobation; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to make out a statement of the facts in the above cause, and report them to this society at some subsequent meeting, for examination and revision for the purpose of this publication.

Resolved, That the committee consist of the following persons, viz:—Dr. J. M. Beck, J. E. Hugins, Josiah Moore, James Cumberland and Lewis Pettijohn.

On motion, adjourned to meet Monday 14th, inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Monday evening, June 14th, the society met agreeably to adjournment; whereupon the committee appointed to report the facts in relation to the cause of Wm. Greathouse, v. s. J. B. Mahan, presented the following report, which was received and unanimously adopted.

Your committee to whom was referred the case of the law suit, which was recently decided in the Mason Circuit Court, in the State of Kentucky, between Wm. Greathouse of Mason county, Ky., and John B. Mahan of the State of Ohio, after a patient investigation and mature reflection on the subject, ask leave to report as follows:

William Greathouse, by the procurement of James Rock, alias James Rock Perigo, a strolling gambler and horse racer, a most infamous swindler, as is clearly established partly by his cross-examination, and in part by ten depositions of the most respectable gentlemen in Huron county, did by the foulest perjury at the Mason Circuit Court, August term, 1838, cause the said J. B. Mahau to be indicted in two indictments, charging him with aiding and assisting two slaves, (John and Nelson) the property of Wm. Greathouse, to escape out of and beyond the State of Kentucky; whereupon Mr. Clark, Governor of Ky., made a requisition of the Governor of Ohio, Jos. Vance, to deliver over to his agent, the said J. B. Mahau as a fugitive from justice, notwithstanding the said J. B. Mahan had not been within the jurisdiction of said Court for nineteen years and a half, and had not at any time had any correspondence with any person residing there. According to the said requisition, said J. B. Mahan was delivered over to the agent of Governor Clark, and imprisoned in the Mason county jail for more than ten weeks. On the second day of his imprisonment a capias was served on him in person, by the Sheriff of the county, to answer unto Wm. Greathouse in damages in the sum of $1700.00, the value of said slaves. On the next day after his arrest on the capias, overtures were sent into the prison for a compromise of the whole matter criminal and civil; Greathouse proposing, that if the value of said negroes should be left with some responsible person in Ohio, he would send the witness Perrigo out of the way at Court, and so the said J. B. Mahan should be acquitted. J. B. Mahan feeling a consciousness of innocence, and that none of his actions had made him liable for the value of said slaves, utterly refused a compromise on any conditions whatever. Greathouse continued from time to time to send in overtures. He also sent overtures to said Mahan's family by the Rev. John Meek, his friend in Ohio, but finding every effort to obtain pay for his fugitive slaves in that way utterly fruitless, he left off his importunities, and commenced making preparations to convict said Mahan of the offence for which he stood indicted. In order to do this he employed four able lawyers, and when Court came on, by means of these and his mercenary witness Perigo, he thought to make sure work: but in this was sadly foiled. Said Mahan was acquitted. The testimony of said Perigo, though absolutely a perjury, not being of such a kind as to give the Court jurisdiction in the case. The said Greathouse then made another effort at obtaining a compromise of the suit for damages, for the value of said negroes. He introduced himself to Wm. Mahan, brother of J. B. Mahan, who was then at Washington, and offered by him to take $800, and compromise the suit; but not succeeding in this, and beginning to think it a desperate case, he had the suit put off till the next term, hoping in the mean time to find some testimony that might subserve the interests of his suit. He procured an individual who resides in Sardinia, by bribery or other means, to go to Kentucky and give his deposition, in which he set forth that he saw the slaves John and Nelson at the house of J. B. Mahan, in Sardinia, Ohio, and saw the said Mahan give one of them money, &c. He also prevailed on Ann A. Deon, a strolling woman in the county of Brown, and State of Ohio, to go south to the mouth of the Ohio river, that he might there take her deposition without subjecting her to a prosecution for perjury. She there, at Cairo, Ill., swore that in 1838, at the time said slaves ranaway, she was boarding at the tavern house of J. B. Mahan, and teaching school in the neighborhood, and that she saw the said Wm. Greathouse at said Mahans, hunting his negroes, and that said Mahan hid his negroes up stairs, and so secreted them there for eight or ten days, then gave them a five dollar bill and sent them on their way to Canada. All of which said Mahan proved to be false by more than a score of witnesses. And had her deposition been made in Brown county, nothing could have saved her from a conviction of perjury, and imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The fact, that she did not board at the tavern of J. B. Mahan in the summer of 1838, and teach a school in the neighborhood of Sandinia, are so permanently notorious, accounts for the fact that she could not be induced to give such testimony till she was out of the jurisdiction of an Ohio Court. Greathouse repeatedly offered to hire her (according to her own statement) to swear, while she resided in Brown county. But all to no purpose, she knowing the great peril to which she would expose herself by the commission of such a perjury.

J. B. Mahan, in his defence at a very considerable cost, and great loss of time, obtained the testimony of ten of the most respectable men at Norwalk and Milan, Huron county, Ohio, by which he showed to the court and jury that J. R. Perigo was a most infamous gambler, swindler, and horse-racer; that he and his associates (one of whom was afterwards shot by a Kentuckian, at Sandusky city, in an affray,) carried on a series of swindling transactions on the Milan Canal, in 1834, and swindled several citizens of that county out of not less than 20,000 dollars' worth of goods, wares, merchandise, horses, &c. That he was indicted in the Huron court and fled; he was afterwards engaged, according to his own confession, (see cross examination) in horse racing.

He also took more than sixty depositions in Brown county, of men and women of the most respectable standing in society, both abolitionists and anti-abolitionists, by which he clearly and sufficiently proved the following facts:

1st. That Ann A. Devores testimony was all false. That she did not board at the tavern of J. B. Mahan, and teach a school in the neighborhood of Sardinia in 1838, at the time said slaves, John and Nelson, ran away, &c., &c.,—that she is a woman of infamous character, and not worthy of credit.

2nd. That the slave John came to Sardinia in the morning, and staid publicly through the day; was not secreted nor concealed—that a Mr. Lewis Pettijohn invited him in the evening to go with him to his residence in Highland county, and that a certain J. W. J. Myers took two horses and assisted the said Johnson on his way towards Canada—that J. B. Mahan had nothing to do with facilitating the escape of said (slave) John.

3d. That a certain colored man named Vieny, found the said Nelson escaping at a point near Georgetown, Brown co., Ohio, and took him to a certain A. Huggins, not coming within four miles of Sardinia; and that a certain J. B. Huggins, now residing at Quincy, Ill., took horses and assisted the said Nelson to Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio. Consequently he was never nearer Sardinia than four miles, and that said J. B. Mahan knew nothing of the said Nelson or his escape till he was forty miles north of his residence.

4th. That the whole of said Mahan's offence, in relation to the said slaves John and Nelson, consisted simply in giving the said John entertainment at his table for the space of one day, and that in the most public manner. These proofs, together with others of minor importance, being submitted to the jury in the Mason Circuit Court, May term, 1841, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of said John and Nelson—$1,600 damages. These are the most prominent facts of the case, from which we think may be clearly drawn the following deductions.

1st. That Wm. Greathouse, whatever might have been the intentions of aiders and abettors, had no other design in procuring the delivery of J. B. Mahan to the authorities of Kentucky, than to subserve his own pecuniary interests, by having the defendent brought within slaveholding jurisdiction, that he might have the advantage of a slaveholding Court and jury—the advantage of the defendant and witnesses residence in another State. And the event shows that he did not err in his calculations on the vigilance of the slave power, to protect its interest by warping the judgment of court and jury.

2nd. That Gov. Vance of Ohio, in issuing his warrant for the delivery over of said defendant, for an act merely *malum prohibitum*, acted every way unworthy of the trust reposed in him as Governor of a free and independent State. That in delivering over fugitives from justice, according to the provisions of the constitution of the United States; the crime set forth in the requisition should be *malum in se*, such an act as is pronounced criminal by the laws and religions of all civilized countries, and in the second place should be free from any fraudulent or suspicious circumstances.

3rd. That as the requisition of Governor Clark for the delivery over of defendant, bore on the very face of it a falsehood of the foulest sort, which consisted in averring that the defendant had fled from justice, away from Mason county, Ky., while at the same time neither the perjured witness, the Grand jury who found the indictment, the prosecutors, nor his assistants, nor any other person, ever pretended that the defendant had ever been in the State of Kentucky at any time previous to his arrest, is a circumstance quite sufficient to justify the Governors of Ohio, in all their future course in relation to demands of a similar kind coming from that quarter, to be exceedingly cautious, and to deliver over persons claimed as fugitives from justice only after the defendant is brought before the Governor, and permitted to show any fraud which may exist in this case.

4th. That notwithstanding several witnesses, especially Ann A. Devore, J. R. Perigo, and the individual who resides in Sardinia, whose name we spare, committed perjury of the most iniquitous character; still their testimony was so fully confronted by scores of witnesses of the most respectable standing, that nothing but the strongest bias of a slaveholding jury and slaveholding court, in favor of slavery and against liberty, would have procured a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

5th. That henceforth so long as slavery exists, abolitionists and all philanthropists living on its borders, who are known publicly to exercise the hospitality of Bible towards the needy, stand in jeopardy every hour, and are eminently in danger of being greviously harassed with law-suits of the most unjust kind.

6th. That unless this, and like cases, receive the reprobation which they deserve from the public, no man in the free states will be secure one hour; for slaveholders will find it cheaper to recover the price of their fugitive by commencing a prosecution against some respectable individual, (through whose neighborhood he passed,) and have him brought within the jurisdiction of a pro-slavery court, and there establish his claim by perjured witnesses, than to hire mercenaries to hunt his fugitives. It will cost less to hire men to commit the necessary perjury, than to catch the fugitive. For very few who will do the last, but will cheerfully do the first.

Resolved, That the resolutions of the last meeting of this society, relating to the business of the present meeting, together with the report of the committee, be forwarded to the Philanthropist for publication.

J. B. MOORE, Sec'y.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,
Wednesday Morning, June 30, 1841.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We said this was one of the most important judicial decisions ever made; and every day's experience confirms us in this belief. It is the subject of unceasing comment, both in our own state, and others. We regret to see a disposition on the part of some of our public prints, to truckle to the South in this case, by censuring the court. They will not say, they dare not say, that the court has affirmed any other than the *law*—the simple declaration of the constitution on this subject.—But, comity, good neighborhood, southern travel and trade, the convenience of masters—these are the reasons which should incline to a loose construction—these are the weighty reasons that should determine the Supreme Judiciary of the State to set a side the constitution, which they are sworn truly and faithfully to interpret. Of what stuff are our countrymen made? Can they never extricate themselves from the mire of selfish interests and views in which they are sunk, and stand on the rock of principle?—What if the decision does incommode masters, is their convenience to be paramount to our own constitution? What if it does put at hazard a portion of the trade of the shop-keepers of Cincinnati, are their petty interests to supersede a *principle* than which in our constitution, there is none more grand, more sacred, more prolific of good to the whole State? If slaveholders will hold on to their slaves, let them keep them at home—& if they would sojourn and travel among freemen, let them act like freemen, and learn to black their own boots, and go their own errands, or pay for such trifles. Those in Cincinnati who are too poor, to be luxurious, do their own little chores; those who are too rich or too idle for exertion, *pay wages*, and are in no danger of having their servants run off. Our discomforted brethren from the South can do as we do—they can keep their servants if they will only pay them wages—we are not aware that they claim to be more than flesh and blood. But some of our editors think this intolerable. "What! make our southern brethren *work*—*pay wages*? Monstrous! Besides, you can't do it—they have too much spirit—they won't stand it—they'll go some where else, and then, alas! for Cincinnati—mine host will be left desolate; Miss will sigh when she remembers the young sugar planter; and Mr. Merchant will grieve that his coffers are no more to be replenished with,"—*what? the proceeds of labor extorted by the lash.*

Would to God, we had less meanness, and more manliness among us!

"ABOLITION IN OHIO."

The Louisville Journal of Saturday last has a communication with the above title, signed LEWIS SHANKS, giving a statement to the public of the writer's late troubles at Cincinnati, on his "way home from Virginia to Memphis, Tenn. on board the steamboat Sylph, with a family of eight negroes, the father and mother and six children."

As the facts in this particular case, given by Mr. SHANKS himself, do not implicate, *in any sense*, the citizens of Cincinnati, we deem it unnecessary to make them the subject of remark. What, Mr. SHANKS was "informed," too, is of minor importance. We deem the present a proper opportunity, however, for a few general remarks upon the concluding paragraph of his article, which reads as follows:

"I have been thus particular in giving details, that travelers having servants (slaves) with them may be apprised of the difficulty of passing Cincinnati without losing them, and losing them irrecoverably, if the laws and constitution given in Ohio be sustained."

The only question arising here is,—whether there is any real necessity for the caution contained in the above paragraph?

However, in the present state of our feelings, we could wish it otherwise, candor compels us to admit, that there is a real necessity for such caution; and that southern travelers will find "difficulty of passing Cincinnati" at the present time, without loosing their servants (slaves.) Thus much we are forced to acknowledge in justice to those gentlemen of the South, who, either travelling for health or business purposes, have heretofore been in the habit of visiting our city, and bringing with them the necessary servants (slaves.) Indeed, it were even culpable to conceal the truth of this statement when at least two instances within the last month have come to our own knowledge of southerners loosing their servants (slaves.) whilst tarrying here even for a single night.—Any inference drawn from this admission, however, that any considerable portion of the 50,000 citizens of Cincinnati desire this state of things, would be both untrue and unjust. We verily believe—and think we cannot be mistaken—that at least *forty-nine fiftieths* of her citizens are not well pleased with that opinion—believed to be an *obiter dictum*—of the Supreme Court of Ohio, which would make the slave free, in all cases, the moment he touches the soil of the State with the consent of his master. Nothing further is true, from our admission, than that we have in our city a few misguided men,—who heretofore accustomed to think they were doing God service by taking the slave from his master either with or without law—now that they have the color of law, seek every opportunity of enticing this species of property from the rightful owner.

In the meantime, the wish prevails in Cincinnati, (except the few above referred to,) that a case may soon be presented in which this whole question may be fairly, and fully, and finally adjudicated by the highest judicial tribunals. And in what remarks follow, we are certain we but express the wishes and feelings of nine-tenths of the citizens of Cincinnati. They sincerely seek and desire to enjoy friendly and social intercourse with their Southern fellow-citizens—they believe, as citizens of Ohio, the institution of slavery to be an evil, and are happy to know that it can never gain a permanent introduction into their own State—they would be unwilling to permit even a lax construction of that rule which has hitherto obtained, confining owners of slaves to a temporary sojourn or passage through the State with such property in possession—yet, they do not desire, nor seek, such a construction of the ordinance of '89 or the Constitution of their State, as would—*withotu the least earthly benefit to the general condition of the slave*—cause innumerable heart-burnings, and jealousies, and difficulties between the citizens of what should be, Sister States, and one parent Republic.

We like things to be called by their right names, and therefore, immediately after the word "servant," in the foregoing, we have introduced in parenthesis, the proper word "SLAVES."

If we mistake not, the author of this article is a lawyer, and a gentleman who at heart wishes well to the cause of human liberty. But, he was born in the South, and his habits of thought and feeling were formed in the midst of slaveholding. We are not therefore to be surprised, when he recommends such a construction of the constitution, as shall secure friendly and social intercourse with the South. He seems to forget, however, that *negroes are human beings*, as much our countrymen of the South, as their white masters—as much entitled to comity, as the slaveholders. He would have the constitution *liberally* construed, out of *comity* to the South—that is, to southern white men.—I would have the constitution *strictly* construed, out *of naked justice* to the black men of the South. Where human liberty is involved, comity should have no place—the voice of Inexorable Justice alone should be heard. In matters of expediency, where no vital principle is concerned, I would go as far as my South Carolina friend, in exercising courtesy to the citizens of neighboring states. But, God forbid, that I should ever plead *comity*, as an excuse for violating the *rights of a fellow creature!*

Is it then the right of a slave, introduced into Ohio by the consent of his master, to be a freeman? Our friend is a jurist—skilled in the law. He dare not say, that it is not—he would not stake his reputation as a lawyer upon such an assertion.

Art. vi, of the ordinance of '87 declares, that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted." In accordance with this fundamental law the constitution of Ohio was framed; which declares, "that ALL men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights; among which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. And again,—"there shall be *neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state*, otherwise than in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

At this point, no doubt, our good friend is ready to exclaim, "O, I know what you are going to say"—but, we confess, so triumphant is the argument, that we love to insist upon it. He will concede then, that if there were no higher law than the constitution of Ohio, there could be no slavery in this state,—no, not for a moment; that freedom would be the rightful condition of every person found within its borders, no matter how he might have come here; that, were Kentucky and Ohio as truly independent of each other, as are England and France, every slave escaping from that state into this, would become free instantaneously—free by our constitution, in virtue of our entire sovereignty. He will further concede, that were there a law above this constitution, and did this law interpose an exception to any provision therein contained for securing personal rights, that exception ought to be extended no further than the plain letter of it should warrant. Undoubtedly, he must admit this principle, or deny his own clear, immediate convictions of right. Well, then—there *is* a higher law; *the Federal Constitution*—but this constitution creates but a *single exception* to this anti-slavery provision in our State Constitution; which in all other respects, Mr. V. knows is unqualified and absolute. We allude of course to the clause of the federal constitution which binds one state to deliver up, on demand, fugitives from labor or service in another state. But, this is the only exception to the great and fundamental law, that every person in Ohio, *is* and *of right ought to be*, FREE.

Now, we call upon our legal friend *to demonstrate as a lawyer*, that this exception comprehends the case of a slave, who, being sent over by his master in Kentucky, to Cincinnati to retail apples, refuses to go back.

That of a slave, who, being brought by her mistress to Cincinnati, and kept here for a night, chooses in the morning to seek out another mistress.

Or, that of a slave, who, travelling by the command of his master with him from Louisville, through Ohio, to the lake, prefers while in this state, to hire himself out to one who will give him wages.

Could our friend, as a lawyer, as a man of common sense, say, of any one of these three persons, that while *"held to service or labor in one state*, under the laws thereof, *he escaped into Ohio*?"

Now, unless this could be truly said of these persons, they would be free, in virtue of the sovereignty of the State, which has established LIBERTY, as the fundamental law, that knows no exception, but the third clause, of the second section, of the fourth article, of the Federal Constitution, which reads as follows—

"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is a small matter to us, whether *"forty-nine fiftieths"* of the 50,000 citizens of Cincinnati, *"desire this state of things"* or not—the question is, are the fifteen hundred thousand people of Ohio willing to annul or mitigate the noble clause of their constitution which excludes slavery, because the citizens of Cincinnati are anxious to admit slavery, for the sake of getting a little of the slaveholder's money? But, our friend misunderstands our citizens. There may be many—what shall we call them—the *gentry*, the fashionable, trafficking and political *gentry?* who are *"not well pleased"* with the opinion of the Supreme Court—but, the mass of the community, we know, are not discontented.

Our neighbor remarks, that the wish prevails in Cincinnati, except among "a few misguided men," (*"misguided,"* because so unfortunate as to coincide in opinion with the the framers of the Constitution, and with the Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, Vermont and Ohio,) "that a case may soon be presented, in which this whole question may be fully, and finally adjudicated by the highest judicial tribunals." We are astonished at Mr. V.—What is his authority for saying, that, we, the "few misguided men," do not unite in such a wish? We know these *"misguided men,"* and we speak truth when we say, that they themselves for years, have been seeking to bring up just such a case—and, although the decision at last has been made, they would rejoice to have the case again presented, well assured, that, so long as Truth and Integrity control our higher courts, there can be but one decision of this important case.

As to such a decision occasioning "heart-burnings and jealousies" "between the citizens of what should be sister States, & one parent Republic," all we have to say is, if simply maintaining our own rights, and the principles of Justice between man and man, occasion "heart-burnings and jealousies" in the citizens of other States, it is an infallible indication that there is something wrong among them, so that the best way to rid themselves of any unpleasant feelings, is to put away the wrong from their midst. Would you have an honest man play the rogue, because his unprincipled neighbor felt outraged by his honesty? There always will be "heart-burnings and jealousies," and sad discords, while slavery and liberty shall be attempted to be united under one government. To cure these evils, which will you do—compromise Slavery, or Liberty? That, friend V.—is the simple question presented for your decision & that of the citizens of the Republic. Abolitionists have made up their minds, beyond all change, that Liberty without compromise, is to be maintained, always, every where, at all hazards, at any expense. Only in this way, can a permanent, cordial Union be effected. You, and those of our fellow-citizens who think with you, dream of a Union embracing two principles, necessarily, directly, eternally antagonistic and discordant—and, whenever this Utopian Union is shaken, as it must ever be, by the unceasing strife of these two deadly foes, you would make peace, and still tumult, not by a word spoken, or finger lifted against Slavery, but, by wresting from Liberty her shield, breaking her sword in pieces, and thus leaving her defenceless against the attacks of her enemy.

THE PLEDGE.

Mr. Wise in a late speech on the abolition question, alluding to Mr. Adams, said—

> "But the gentleman meant to go farther than to say merely that this rule was an Administration measure.—He meant doubtless, to have it inferred that now it will be an administration measure to have this rule repealed; and, indeed, if the gentleman meant any thing, he made an appeal direct to the Whig majority now here from the non-slaveholding States to rescind it. Sir, I know not whom the gentleman would define to be the administration—the Executive and his [is out] or the whig majority here. But, if he means the President of the United States and his Cabinet, I here undertake to say the gentleman has no authority for advancing the repeal of this rule as a measure of the present administration.—Indeed, I know that no man is more opposed to the introduction of this disturbing topic here than the present Chief Magistrate. And what authority has the gentleman for implying this to be an Administration measure *when the present Secretary of State, representing Massachusetts herself in the Cabinet, pledged himself to Virginia from her Capitol that her institutions should not be touched by him—that this delicate subject should be left where it was left by the framers of the Constitution, untouched, undisturbed, unagitated by him and those who acted with him in the North.*—If by an administration measure, the gentleman means that the majority of non-slaveholding Whig members, combined with a few from the South, will repeal this rule. I confess that as to that I am not so well or so fully advised. We shall see. But, if they do, it will *badly comport with their professions and protestations before the election that they were not of the Abolition party in the North, thus early to repeal this rule now, for the first time, declared to be a measure of the last Administration*; and this repeal by this administration will not contrast well in the south with the adoption of the measure by the last administration. But until I am convinced otherwise, I will not distrust the whigs of the North on this subject. If the rule had never been adopted, I would hardly ask them now to adopt it for the first time, but having been adopted, I confidently trust in them not to repeal it.

Alas! for Mr. Webster!

How well he is understood by the South—how wilfully misunderstood by his friends in the North!

FROM KENTUCKY.

A number of copies of tracts, on the "Financial Power of Slavery," and "Agricultural Statistics," was lately purchased by gentlemen in Kentucky for gratuitous distribution there. The following extract of a letter from a merchant in Louisville to a gentleman in this place is quite pithy.

"Prentice and Penn, two prominent editors, are endeavoring to stir up excitement about your Ohio Laws, and the decision of your Supreme Court respecting slavery, but they have accomplished nothing yet, but TO SHOW THE SLAVES HOW EASY IT IS TO RUN AWAY."

MRS. L. M. CHILD.

Amidst the pressure of our anniversary duties, we had forgotten to notice that Mrs. L. M. Child, has been called to the editorial chair of the National Anti-slavery Standard.

The fine talents of Mrs. Child are abundant vouchers that the Standard under her auspices will be a most able and persuasive advocate of the sacred cause of freedom.

THE CASE OF MC'LEOD.

As no notice has been taken of this case lately in our paper, we should state, that Mr. Webster in reply to a late demand of the British minister for the release of McLeod, takes the ground, that while the Executive cannot interfere to take the prisoner out of the jurisdiction of the Courts of New York, yet, inasmuch as the British Government has averred, that McLeod was acting in the destruction of the Caroline, as its authorized agent, he cannot be holden to answer before the ordinary tribunals of laws.—When due proof of this is presented to the court in New York, he has no doubt that McLeod will be released. In a communication, March 15, to the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary remarks—

"All that is intended to be said at present is, that since the attack on the Caroline is avowed as a national act which may justify reprisals, or even general war, if the Government of the United States, in the judgment it shall form of transaction and of its own duty, should see fit so to decide, yet that it raises a question entirely public and political—a question between independent nations, and that individuals concerned in it cannot be arrested and tried before the ordinary tribunals, as for the violation of municipal laws." In his letter to Mr. Fox, April 24th, after conceding the same point, he announces that the case assumes a "decided character;" and and further states certain circumstances, the co-existence of which is required to justify the attack of the British Government on the Caroline.

> "Under these circumstances, and under those immediately connected with the transaction itself, it will be for her Majesty's Government to show upon what state of facts, and what rules of national law, the destruction of the "Caroline" is to be defended. It will be for that Government to show a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation. It will be for it to show, also, that the local authorities of Canada, even supposing the necessity of the moment authorized them to enter the territories of the United States at all, did nothing unreasonable or excessive; since the act, justified by necessity of self-defence must be limited by that necessity, and kept clearly within it. It must be shown that admonition or remonstrance to the persons on board the "Caroline," was impracticable, or would have been unavailing; it must be shown that day-light could not be waited for; that there could be no attempt at discrimination, between the innocent and the guilty; that it would not have been enough to seize and detain the vessel; but that there was a necessity, present and inevitable, for attacking her in the darkness of the night, while moored to the shore, and while unarmed men were asleep on board, killing some and wounding others, and then drawing her into the current above the cataract, setting her on fire, and, careless to know whether there might not be in her the innocent with the guilty, or the living with the dead, committing her to a fate which fills the imagination with horror. A necessity for all this, the Government of the United States cannot believe to have existed."

Of course, the British Government will find it impossible to comply with all these requisitions, and the question then will arise, *what will our Government do?* In its estimation, unless all these circumstances can be proven, the destruction of the Caroline will constitute a violation of its territory, an outrage against its sovereignty. Having once taken such ground, Mr. Webster will find it difficult to *re*-cede; and if he *pro*-ceed; what will be the result?

COTTON &c.

Our new Secretary of state is as prompt in cherishing the great staples of the slave states, as he appears to be slow to protect the staples of the free states. The sound-dues, or tax payable at Elsinore to the Danish Government, on cargoes of vessels passing through the sound, into and out from the Baltic sea, are particularly oppressive on our cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice. One of the first acts of Mr. Webster is, to recommend to the President that the representative of the United States at Denmark, be instructed to enter into negotiation, that these articles may be relieved from the burthen. In the communication containing this recommendation, we find him devising ways and means for enlarging the market for our cotton, tobacco and rice, in the Germanic states of Europe.—Far be it from us, to censure Mr. Webster for watching over the interests of the South—but, may we not ask for some evidence of the same watchfulness over the interests of the free states? Why have we no communication from him in relation to the British Corn-laws—their injurious operation on the grain-growing interest, with a suggestion that instructions be forwarded to our minister in London, to make strong representation to the British government on this subject? There may be reasons why no movement of the kind ought to be made now, but we shall wait anxiously to see, whether such a movement will be made at any time. For so thoroughly habituated is the government to neglect the interests of free-labor, and attend to those alone of slave-labor, that it is probable the present administration will act out the ordinary slave-policy.

ENGLAND.

The agitation prevailing in Great Britain, in regard to the Corn-law system, must interest every American Abolitionist, on account both of its bearings on the condition of the poorer classes in that country, and the slavery-question in this. The connecting a reduction of the duties on sugar, with the project of a reduction of grain-duties, has arrayed an opposition against the ministry, unprecedented in its character. To us, who who live so far from the scene of action, and therefore may be ignorant of much that is necessary to a proper understanding of the subject, the policy of the Cabinet appears very questionable. Most singularly, Abolitionists find themselves associated with the Tory interest which has hitherto been an iceberg on the subject of human rights, and with the West India proprietors, who a few years since were their rankest enemies; and they find themselves too, in opposition to a system of policy, on the success of the main parts of which depend the interests of the laboring poor in Great Britain, and to a certain extent, the growth of the free-labor interest in America. Are we to suppose, that they have no sympathy with their own working classes; or with the interests of free labor in this country? Far from it,—but the policy of the Cabinet has placed them in a most unnatural position. While the West India Proprietor, asserting that there is no lack of labor, and no deficiency of crops in the British West Indies, contends from pure selfishness against any reduction of duties on sugar, which would curtail his profits by competition; and while the Tories, in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation, oppose this measure, as the first of a plan of measures, adverse to monopolies in which they are vitally concerned; the anti-slavery men unite with them, on the ground that such a reduction by throwing open the British market to the sugars of Brazil and Cuba, will vastly encourage slave labor, and strengthen in both countries the accursed system, which they have been laboring so many years to overthrow.—They fear that in Brazil, especially, where the anti-slavery sentiment has been rapidly increasing for the last few years, such a spur would be given to avarice, that all that has been done to produce a better state of feeling in relation to slavery and the slave-trade, would be lost. When the vote shall comes to be taken on the Corn-laws, strictly, the ministers, we presume, will receive a larger support, as it cannot be possible that on this question, the abolitionists of Great Britain will be found fighting against their own oppressed countrymen. It is worthy of notice that some of the former supporters of the London Anti-slavery Committee are accusing them of playing into the hands of the Tories, their old antagonists; just as some of our friends accused the political abolitionists last fall of playing into the hands of the Van Buren party. Thus it is, that consistency, sometimes, is the greatest crime a man can be guilty of.

THE SLAVE LAW OF 1833.

The repeal question, we see, is likely to be again agitated in the Kentucky Legislature. Candidates are called on to give their opinion on the law of 1833, and the policy of maintaining it. The Bardstown Gazette of the 19th represents the good people of Nelson county, as being greatly agitated on the subject.

> "We know of nothing," says the editor, "that has produced such a great sensation among the good citizens of Nelson County, for many years, as the discussion of the question, whether the law of 1833, in relation to the importation of slaves in Kentucky, shall or shall not be repealed. Every man is, or seems to be, materially interested in the question. Every man, woman, and child, and even the negroes, are engaged in the discussion of it. The farmer stops his labor, and hails the traveller, to find out if the question is spoken of in other parts of the country. The mechanic leaves his work, and interrupts his neighbor's, for the purpose of having a chat upon the Negro Law. The merchant forgets his blotter and ledger, in his anxiety to learn whether his customer is in favor of the repeal or opposed to it. Upon every corner crowds are often congregated, listening with varied emotions to the vociferations of some street-lecturer, who with flushed face and foaming mouth, is engaged in spouting forth his views upon the repeal of the law. It is the *ne plus ultra* of many of our neighbors' thoughts. Nothing else is deserving of notice—it has swallowed up every other question.—The pending difficulties between the U. States and Great Britain—the massacres in Florida—the proceedings of the extra-session of Congress—the derangements in the currency of the country, (which are of the greatest importance to others,) are to them matters of minor interest, when compared with the subject of the repeal. It is clung to with such tenacity, and argued with such fervor, that one would suppose the perpetuation of our liberties, and the very salvation of our souls depended upon the decision of the voters of Nelson upon this question."

A SLAVER.

Lately, an account appeared in the newspapers, of the capture of a small craft, near New Orleans, with a crew of seven men, having a quantity of fire arms and other weapons. She was supposed to be a pirate, and to have been concerned in the robbery of a vessel, that had left New Orleans, May 31st, with a few passengers and a cargo of lumber, and was subsequently found, about twenty-five miles East of the Balize, without a soul on board, her forecastle and steerage empty, and rifled of every thing. Since then, however, on examination, it has been shown, that the craft in question is a slaver, fitted out to carry slaves from Cuba to Texas, and the crew have been discharged. A crew that would trade in slave would not hesitate to commit piracy—so th-we still suspect these miscreants of having been concerned in the robbery of the vessel spoken of above.

The account corroborates the idea, that slaves are frequently smuggled from Cuba into Texas.

VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

Messrs Botts and Stuart, of Virginia, insert cards in the National Intelligencer, stating the reasons why their votes were recorded in opposition to the *gag*. The former plants himself upon the ground of right, and declares, that "he holds the right of petition to be absolute, unlimited, and uncontrollable, (for if a line is drawn, you will hardly find any two that would draw it at the same point,) a right guarantied to the humblest citizen in the community; and that it necessarily carries with it the obligation to consider." He is nevertheless opposed to granting the prayer of abolition petitions. Mr. Stuart rests his vote on the ground of expediency—southern gentlemen he thinks are placed in a false position—disconnect the right of petition from abolition, and you will reveal at once the insignificance of abolitionists.

The editor of the Richmond Whig having animadverted on the course taken by Mr. Adams on this subject, a correspondent, a Virginian, immediately steps forward, and avows himself the defender of Mr. Adams'—the venerable statesman, he thinks, has pursued the proper course, and is worthy of all praise for his noble vindication of the right of petition.

So much for Virginia. Such conduct reminds one of the better days of the Old Dominion. The only wonder is, that, as Virginia herself was the first to recommend the amendment to the federal constitution, securing the right of petition, she does not furnish more champions in its behalf.

JOSEPH STURGE.

This distinguished philanthropist lately visited Washington, with the intention of presenting a communication from the World's Anti-slavery Convention, to the President of the United States. Unwilling to take any advantage of this functionary, he addressed him a letter, stating the character and object of his mission. To this no answer was returned. Subsequently, he had an interview with the President, but nothing was said of the letter. We perceive that he has just published in the Emancipator, an account of his visit, giving also the communication designed for Mr. Tyler, and addressing himself with much earnestness to abolitionists. In the next paper, we shall republish the article.

HORRID AFFAIR.

Eight convicts recently escaped from the Penitentiary at Jefferson city, after having murdered the overseer. Only one guard was on duty at the time.

FATHER TAYLOR.

Father Taylor, that well-known friend of the sailor, is now operating in the West. His labors appear to have been attended with blessed results. We are glad to see that the people of St. Louis are determined to maintain the Bethel cause, untainted by the spirit of sectarism.

It is gratifying to see the bulwarks of sectarism giving way under the power of christian love.

Why should denominational differences prevent the pious from uniting with each other in great practical movements to benefit their fellow-creatures? Too many, alas! betray the unlovely spirit which our Lord once rebuked.—"Lord, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and because he followeth not us, we forbade him." "Forbid him not," said the Saviour—he that is not against us, is on our part.

The people of St. Louis, after having resolved to establish a Bethel, resolve,

> That we will enter upon the good work, not as sectarians nor with sectarian views, but as citizens who have common interests at stake, and as *christians* who have one master and one God.

Why do they not think of this, when they look upon their slaves?

NOTHERN OHIO.

We are glad to see that our friends from northern Ohio, who attended our anniversary, were much gratified with the meeting. A writer in the Western Reserve Cabinet and Visiter, says—

> "It was a meeting composed of about three hundred delegates: men with strong hands and free hearts—men who have, for the most part, been identified with the anti-slavery movement from its very commencement,—and men who may be relied upon to continue their labors till the last fetter is broken from the last slave, or till they die. They belonged to almost every denomination of christians, and to no denomination; but the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout, and the meeting was admitted to be one of the most interesting and important, the State Society has ever held.
>
> There were no set speeches, but every one who chose, or was called to the stand by the voice of the meeting, gave free utterance to a full heart, and with the most happy effect. All appeared pleased, satisfied, delighted.
>
> As the Society had become embarrassed in its operations, the business committee refrained from presenting any other matters till these embarrassments had been fully investigated and removed. A committee was appointed to examine into the operations of the executive committee. After a long and faithful scrutiny, they reported that the committee had been faithful to their trust in every particular—that they had given a goodly portion of their time weekly to conduct the interests of the Society free of charge—that they were, in addition to this, among the largest donors to the Society, some of them giving regularly one hundred dollars per annum, to its funds—that they had faithfully expended every dollar put into their hands—and that the debt of the Society, $2,200, had been necessarily contracted to continue the operations of the Society for the year. A resolution approving the conduct of the executive committee, and expressing entire confidence in their ability and efficiency, was passed unanimously, and by acclamation. The same committee were re-appointed to conduct the affairs of the Society another year.
>
> A resolution approving the course pursued by the editor of the Philanthropist, was passed, only two or three dissenting, and provision was made to continue the paper at Cincinnati, under the care of the same faithful and independent editor, Dr. Bailey.
>
> The meeting was throughout catholic and christian in its influence. There was no sectarianism, and the spirit of sectarianism and of party received a severe rebuke in the conduct and remarks of the members. They met on the common christian ground of the second table of the law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' To illustrate its influence let me state, that a man was present who was sceptical in regard to religion. He stated voluntarily to a minister that his infidelity had been severely shaken at this meeting. He had seen men begin to act like christians, men meet on the ground of common brotherhood, and sacrifice their denominational peculiarities to the higher principles of christianity. Said he,—"There is something in the christian religion after all. This meeting has convinced me."
>
> Finally, the utmost harmony prevailed during the meeting,—the large delegation felt strengthened in their opposition to the great sin of slavery,—the questions involving the very existence of the Society were happily settled,—the Society is to go on in its noble work, and the members returned to their homes well paid for the time and expense and fatigue of attending the meeting, and fully resolved not to rest in their work while they have breath to plead for human woe.
>
> Yours truly,
>
> June 6, 1841.
>
> P. S. I had almost forgotten to say that several persons were present from Virginia. They manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings, and subscribed liberally to the Society. One man took ten copies of the Philanthropist, though he was obliged to have them sent to a Post Office in Ohio, on the opposite side of the river, as it was unsafe to send them to his own post office. Query. Who are the greatest slaves in Virginia, the white or the colored people?"

Of the political convention, he thus speaks—

> "As soon as this (the Anniversary) was closed, a convention of abolitionists was called by an unanimous consent, and composed of the same persons who attended the anniversary. Gen. Paine, of Painesville, was appointed chairman. The two following resolutions were proposed, *fully discussed and adopted by a vote of almost seven-eighths of the Convention.*
>
> 1. Resolved, That no candidate for office ought to receive the vote of a citizen of the United States, who is not a firm believer in the great doctrine of equal rights, as taught in the declaration of Independence, and sound in principle on all questions touching slavery, on which he may be called to act officially; and who will not be faithful in carrying into effect the great doctrine above mentioned.
>
> 2. Resolved, That this convention sustain the nomination of James G. Birney and Thomas Morris as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, recently made by the national nominating convention in New York.
>
> Mr. Morris was present through the whole anniversary, and spoke several times with the happiest effect. The discussions were all courteous, earnest, animated, full, happy. *Some who went to the meeting merely to oppose the nomination, became convinced, and voted to sustain it. Every delegate from the Reserve, I believe, voted in the affirmative.* Yours, &c."

We should think this a pretty good offset against the assertions of the correspondent of the Free Press.

☞A MOB IN CINCINNATI.☜

One of those scenes of violence, of which slavery is so prolific a source, took place in Cincinnati last Friday morning. No correct account of its character or origin has yet appeared in our public prints. The Enquirer, and Republican have rendered themselves especially liable to the charge, of issuing the most unfounded and injurious statements concerning it. The report in the Enquirer, indeed, we cannot attribute to any thing, but a deliberate purpose to excite the passions of the people by scandalous misrepresentation. The Cincinnati Chronicle has said nothing; while the statement in the Gazette is one-sided, and in essential matters incorrect. This, we deeply regret. From the Gazette, at least, we had expected justice: and we still shall expect it. Up to this date, the real aggressors have had the field to themselves—not a word has been published on the side of the aggrieved.

We shall now strive to give a detailed and faithful report of the whole matter, founded in part on our personal observation, in part on the testimony of the parties concerned, in part on the evidence of bystanders.

Thursday evening, a colored man came to the house of Mr. J. Burnett on 5th st., near Vine, stating that he was from Kentucky, and that his master had given him a pass to come to Cincinnati. He remained at Mr. Burnett's till Friday morning.

Friday morning, while C. Burnett, his son Joseph and daughter-in-law, Mr. Lewis, (a man who was at work there,) and two young apprentices, were at breakfast, the colored man sitting in the room, three persons entered quickly through the store, and rushed in, as if in search of some one. J. Burnett arose and demanded their business, but received no answer. C. Burnett, suspecting that they intended to seize the black man, in order to divert their attention from him, cried out, "go a-head!" pointing to the yard. One of them happening to see the negro sitting in the corner, called out, when another, turning his head, exclaimed—"that is my boy! seize him!"

No warrant was shown by any of the individuals--no permission was asked or given to search the premises—no word spoken as to their business, till this moment.

Confusion immediately arose—they were ordered to quit the premises, but rushed upon the negro. Mr. Burnett, his son, and Mr. Lewis interfered at once, and attempted to put them out of the house. C. Burnett seizing one, got his head under his arm, and had him completely at his mercy, but declares that he did not strike him. He drew him towards the door, and put him out, and immediately received from him a severe blow in the face. J. Burnett grappled the person (named McCalla) claiming the negro—a scuffle followed—the wife of J. Burnett, a delicate woman, laid hold of his shoulder to pull him away, but was struck two or three times by McCalla across the neck and shoulders with a knotted stick—her cape was torn by him, and he pushed her with considerable force across the room. Her husband fell upon him with redoubled vigor—was thrown down—while prostrate, McCalla drew a pistol, pointed it at his breast, pulled the trigger, but it missed fire. Leveridge, a journeyman, who had been down stairs, and had run up on hearing the noise, here interfered and pulled McCalla off, and J. Burnett then flogged McCalla severely, and drove him out of the shop.

Meantime, the negro having been dragged away by a fourth man who came in, the fracas ended.

The disturbance attracted a crowd to the door, who became greatly incensed when they saw the bleeding face of McCalla, and heard it reported, that the Burnetts had been harboring negroes, and had resisted the peace-officer, in his attempt to arrest a runaway. Besides, the Burnetts are Englishmen, and this was used to aggravate the irritation already awakened.

The report spread over the city—a great number of low characters, and half-grown boys, and respectable citizens, assembled about the store. Threats of violence were freely uttered.

Sheriff Avery, by request, in the absence of the Mayor and Marshall on duty in Kentucky, appeared on the ground, and commanded the peace. The crowd seemed disposed to disperse, and the Sheriff, telling Mr. Burnett to *protect his own rights*, departed under the conviction that no further disturbance would take place.

On his departure, the crowd again closed up and beset the door—the street and market place began to be thronged—and violent menaces were openly made.

C. Burnett standing in the door, bade them on their peril enter the premises, threatening to shoot the first man who should attempt it.

Sometime before noon, a very large stone was thrown with violence into the store, which C. Burnett immediately seized, and standing out on the pavement, held up, appealing to it as a proof of the cowardice of the mob. This greatly irritated the mobocrats. In accordance with the advice of friends, the windows were then closed, and the doors shut; but one of the shutters was soon removed by the mob, and a few stones thrown, breaking the glass. They next let down the awning, when Mr. C. Burnett went to the door to prevent them, still bearing in his hand the large stone, which he intended to preserve, but which some say he designed to use as a missile. The stone was immediately wrenched from him, and he was knocked down. His sons, Joseph, Thomas, Alfred, and Mr. Lewis ran to his assistance, but were at once assailed by the mob and most of them knocked down. A fight ensued, and they defended themselves as well as they could against such numbers, until at last they reached the house and closed the door.

The leading fact that the mob commenced the assault, can be established by the testimony of several persons who were lookers on.

T. Burnett was very much hurt, and Alfred Burnett, a lad of 15 received a severe cut in his head. The rest were considerably bruised.

The wife of T. Burnet, hearing that her husband was dying, ran over in great haste to the scene of violence, but before she could obtain entrance into the house, was roughly used, and cursed by the mob.

C. Burnet, his three sons, and Leveridge, Lewis, and Erickson, an apprentice, were arrested in the afternoon, and carried before Esq. Doty—a mob greatly excited, following.

The parties arrested admitted nothing, but thought it best they should be committed, till the excitement was allayed. Esq. Doty accordingly, as they declined giving bail, which was demanded to the amount of $3000, committed them to prison.

During the proceedings in the magistrate's office, the mob continued in a state of high excitement. Mr. Bunting, in discussing some point connected with the case, being challenged, avowed that he was an anti-slavery man.—For this, he received a severe blow in the mouth, and was driven out of the office, a part of the mob following him; and at the corner of 3d and Main st., was struck several times.—Taking shelter in the Henrie House on 3d st., he was driven out, and found protection in a lawyer's office, opposite.

While the prisoners were on their way to the jail, it required a strong force to protect them. An attempt was made to lynch them, but the determined spirit of the constables prevented.

Five of them were bailed out of jail that night. It was thought best, that C. and J. Burnet should lie there till morning.

Friday night, the mob again assembled, with the intention of destroying Mr. Burnet's property. They were prevented by Esq. Doty and Gen. Hale, and finally dispersed by Sheriff Avery.

Saturday night, an abortive attempt was made to get up another mob, the object being not only to destroy the property of Burnet, but pull down the press of the Philanthropist.

A few remarks, and we conclude.

The increase of the spirit of violence in our city has been decided, since the addition to the number of our coffee houses. We walked about in the mob, and we know, that Alcohol had been doing its work.

The attack on Burnet was in part owing to the number of Southerners now congregated in Cincinnati; their hostility to the late decision of our Supreme Court; the bitter denunciations of this decision by the Cincinnati Enquirer, a democratic paper, and its calls upon the people virtually to annul it—and to the indignation awakened by the decision among some of our steamboat captains, hotel keepers, and merchants.

The truth is, a certain class of the people of Cincinnati, the floating part of the population, irritated and led on by such influences, seems resolved on defying the Supreme Judicature of the State, and trampling on the constitution. In truth, this determination was at the bottom of the mob.

The captain of a steamboat, remarked on 5th st., while the mob was on foot, that he would give five dollars to any one who would drive Burnet from Cincinnati. A Pork merchat standing by, said, he would give another, and there was not a merchant in Cincinnati, that would not give his "V." The keeper of one of our principal hotels complained that his business had fallen off sadly since the decision of the Supreme Court. And another steam boat captain was incensed, because it "had been already $100 out of his pocket."

We mention these facts, to show what kind of influences are at work in Cincinnati, to prostrate all law, and make the Queen city, the slave of slaves.

Now, we tell all these gentry, that they will have to settle this question, not with us, but with the fifteen hundred thousand yeomen of Ohio. Let *them* answer, whether for the sake of this man's pork, or that man's bar, or the other man's love of slave-transportation, they will suffer their Supreme Court to be defied, and their constitution made a dead letter.

Hereafter, we may find some facts to relate about this same colored man, claimed by McCalla, that will make the head of even a mobocrat, hang for shame.

We must not conclude our article, without paying our respects to John and Charles Brough, editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, pure crystals of Democracy. These men are treading in the footsteps of the editors, who led on the mob in 1836. Before they go further, let them ask the mobocrats of that date—*what gained ye?*

We give enough of their article to show their nakedness.

> "It is to be regretted that the excitement, naturally growing out of the lawless violence of Burnett and his mob, was carried in any degree to the injury of his property, even in the slight particular of breaking a few panes of glass, which was the extent. A large number of persons was attracted to the spot; they felt indignant, not only at his outrage of law, but the injury such conduct was calculated to bring upon the good name and business relations of the city. Burnett courted for himself the violence he had illegally begun, using threatening and boastful language; but notwithstanding all these strong provocations to riot and violence, they very properly gave way and quietly dispersed, when assured by Justice Doty and Sheriff Avery that the offenders were in the hands of the law, and would be dealt with according to their deserts. There was no mob,—there was no martyrdom of this fanatic or his crew,—there was no violence, other than what we have specified; but there was a deeply indignant determination to hold these negro-stealers and law-breakers to a rigid responsibility. It is high time. The relations and business interests of Cincinnati with the South, demand that this reckless spirit of fanaticism should be stayed. It is striking down the best interests of the city. It is sending elsewhere the trade and travel by which we should benefit; above all, it is fomenting discord and hatred among members of the same great family. But we want no violence—no mob law to put them down. Public opinion, and the sanctions of the properly constituted authorities, are enough for this, and no good citizen will appeal to any thing else. That public opinion is now awakened. Eventually, this transaction will result in good. Men will review the causes that have led to it. They will look to its immediate effects and to the ultimate consequences that must ensue from such causes. So be it."

Let it be understood, that so long as the constable failed to show his warrant, Burnett had a legal right to use any amount of force necessary to drive him from his premises: and let it further be remembered, that while the press is striving to irritate the prejudice of the community, by calling Mr. Burnett an "*Englishman,*" he is a naturalized citizen, and a better American, than the patriotic lovers of Slavery and Lynch-law.

"THE WHOLE CASE DETAILED."

Under the head of "*The whole case detailed,*" the reader will find in another column, a statement of the case of J. B. Mahan, arrested in times past as a fugitive from justice, delivered over by Governor Vance to the Executive of Kentucky, immured for several months, in a dungeon, whence he was liberated, under bonds however to appear, to answer before a Kentucky court, in a civil suit for damages for the alleged offence of helping off certain slaves. We wish every citizen of Ohio, nay, of the whole country, could read this statement. Such a complicated web of profound villany, has seldom been unravelled. Little doubt remains, that Governor Vance was used as a mere tool in this matter, by speculators in Kentucky. The demand of Mahan as a fugitive from justice, was certainly an ingenious plot, to get him within the bounds of Kentucky, where a civil process could be served on him.

A word as to the civil process. We are no lawyer, but common sense tells us that it was a scandalous outrage upon the rights of a citizen of Ohio. The laws of Kentucky make aiding or abetting the escape of a slave from his master, a criminal offence, besides subjecting the offender to a suit for damages. The laws of Ohio, at that time—it was before the passage of the Black-Law—recognized no such offence. J. B. Mahan, a citizen of Ohio is accused of giving aid in Ohio to two slaves, (the property of Great-House,) who had escaped from Kentucky. For this act, which was lawful in Ohio, and over which, if unlawful, being done in Ohio, our courts alone had jurisdiction, Mr. Mahan while immured in a Kentucky jail, on a false pretence, is arrested, and held to appear before a foreign tribunal; and damages are assesed against him for doing in Ohio, what no law of Ohio had forbidden! Is not this an outrage, a glaring, unspeakable outrage? How could J. B. Mahan, living in Ohio, render himself liable under the laws, and to the tribunals of a foreign state? If this conduct of the Court of Common Pleas of Mason county, Kentucky, be right, then are we, citizens of Ohio, amenable to laws, over which we have no control, in the enactment of which we have had no part, laws whose nature we know not, whose authority we have never dreamed of acknowledging. To what law of Kentucky, am I not answerable—though I never might have set foot in that state—if I can be arrested, tried, and condemned, under her law for the protection of property in man? But, how can I violate her laws, unless I place myself within her jurisdiction? For acts done in Ohio, which neither the constitution or laws of this state, nor the constitution or the laws of the United States, make unlawful, I o't to be made to answer before no tribunal on earth. The arrest of Mahan, under such circumstances, and his trial before the court of Mason county, is an abominable outrage, and a usurpation of jurisdiction over this state which should be stamped with immediate and stern reprobation.

We understand that the record of the Court is to be forwarded to the proper tribunal in this state, so that measures may be taken to carry its decision into effect. Mr. Mahan will probably contest the legality of the entire proceedings of the Kentucky Court, upon the record; and we shall soon see, whether it be indeed a fact, that we, the people of Ohio, are amenable to two sets of laws—the first made by our own representatives, the other by representatives, in whose election we have no part, over whose acts we can have no control.

☞ Since the above was written, a legal friend suggests the propriety of carrying up the case to the Court of Appeals in Kentucky.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston, we learn, that another protracted debate was commenced, May 27th, on Sir Robert Peele's motion of want of confidence, and was still in progress on the 3rd inst.

Petitions were daily presented in the House of Commons for the repeal of the Corn-Laws. Crops were promising. No tidings of the President had reached England. Hostilities had been resumed with China, and the British troops had captured the Bogue forts. Canton was almost deserted.

The affairs of Egypt were far from being settled.

The campaign had been commenced in Circassia by the Russian army.

The principal news from France is of the execution of Darmes, for his attempt upon the life of the King.

CONGRESS.

Senate, June 17th.—A resolution of Mr. Buchanan, calling upon the President for a list of all the removals from office, and other employment under the United States, since the 4th of March last, with the reason of such removals, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

House 17th.—The House agreed to meet in future at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a resolution which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of five members, to examine into the mode of conducting business in the several Departments, and whether any retrenchment or reform could be judiciously made. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President, and Mr. Adams moved to fill the blank with $25,000, which motion was debated at length.

Senate, 18th.—Resolutions from the legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts were presented and ordered to be printed, praying an amendment of the Constitution so as to restrict the President to eligibility, for but one term.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the questions relating to the public revenue, afterwards adjourned to the 21st.

House, 18th.—The discussion on the Relief Bill in favor of Mrs. Harrison, was kept up in Committee of the Whole for some time, when it was reported to the House with the blank filled with $25,000, and passed by a vote of 122 to 66.

Senate did not sit on the 19th.

House, 19th.—A discussion took place incidentally on the tariff questions, on occasion of the memorial of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for a protective tariff. It was finally laid on the table, *yeas*, 120, *nays*, 60.

The Gag.—Messrs. Medill and Dean, democrats, and Mason, whig, of this state, voted against the repeal of the *gag*. *Dodged the question.*—Weller, Doane, Matthews, Swency, Hastings, (democrats,) and Morris, (whig.) The following from the New York Tribune, gives an analysis of the vote.

> "Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania have 45 Locofoco members in the present House. Of these, 28 voted to rescind the 21st Rule—16 voted against rescinding—and 1 absent.
>
> The whole vote on rescinding stood, yeas 112, nays 104; absent 20, Speaker did not vote; 2 states unrepresented. The Tribune thinks had every seat been full, and every member voted, the result would probably have been, yeas 121, nays 121, or very nearly. As it was, the members were divided as follows:

Whigs in the affirmative,	81
Opposition do	31
Whigs in the negative,	49
Opposition do	55
Whigs absent or not voting,	9
Opposition do	12
Whigs from Free States in the affirmative,	7
do do do negative,	2
Opposition do do affirmative,	31
do do do negative,	20
Whigs from Slave States in the affirmative,	4
do do do negative,	47
Opposition do do affirmative,	0
do do do negative,	35

> We have thus analyzed the vote as clearly as possible, both politically and sectionally, leaving every one to draw his own inferences."

MR. SLADE.

Mr. Slade thinks we have done him wrong, in misrepresenting his position on the gag-question. If so, we are extremely sorry. His remarks shall be published in our next, being too late for insertion in this number.

CORRECTION.

Since the article headed, "Abolition in Ohio" was written, we have learned that the writer in the Republican is not the gentleman we supposed. We are sincerely glad to be set right.

RECEIPTS.

PLEDGES AND DONATIONS.

From 26th April to 19th June, 1841.

Monroe, Logan co., in full of pledge, $10; Thos. Donaldson, in full of pledge, 100; Peru, Delaware co. A. S. Soc., on pledge, 16; Thos. Emery, on Cincinnati pledge, 25; M. D. Pettibone, pledge made at Columbus, $10.

Christian Donaldson, *Treasurer.*

For Philanthropist.

From 8th May to June 19th, 1841.

Acquilla Henford, $1; John Hammond, 1; Saml. Stephens, 1; John Martin, 1; Geo. Heberling, 1; Thos. West, 1; Jonah Vandervort, 2; Thos. Jay, 1; J. C. Howells, 2; Alex. Beattie, 2; Danl. Osborn, 2; Luther Bruen, 2; Isaiah Osborn, 2; Danl. H. Nelson, 2; Jas. Hanna, 2; John Hanna, 2; John Vanzant, 1; Hiram Stitt, 2; Luther Boyd, 2; A. S. Boyd, 2; Harvey Hubbard, 4; J. M. Hibben, 2; Eliz. Lukens. 2; Saml. Vories, 2; Jacob Shepherd, 6 25; Wm. Dunlap, sen'r., 2; Wm. Dunlap, jr., 2; J. Finley, 2; S. G. Salisbury, 1; Jesse Dennis, 2; Thos. Borton, 2; Rich. Wright, 1; Geo. D. Henderson, 2; Rev. Wilkinson & Minges, 2; John Wilkinson, 2 35; Saml. Rheen, 1; T. W. Hitchcock, 2, Jas. Flanegin, 2; Jos. S. Gillespie, 2; Jas. Stewart, 2; Doct. S. Weston, 1; Pleast. Unthank, 2; Cross & Weston, 2; Rev. J. S. Galloway, 2; M. M. Kandle, 1; Wm. Peet, 2; Theo. J. Keep, 2; Mary J. Rawson, 2; Wm. B. Michenor, 2; Jos. Bryant, 2; Alex. Hammond, 2; Mrs. Lewelling, 2; Aaron Street, sen., 2; Stephen Frazier, 2; David Bixby, 2; Jos. Hollis, 2; E. Remans, 2; Wm. Townsend, 2; Wm. Ferguson, 2; E. Corner, 2; Rev. Eler Crane, 2; Rev. Wm. Aiken, 2; John M. Fuller, 2; Mrs. H. Brewster, 2; Jas. Haskell, 1; Jno. Crosby, 2; C. A. Storrell, 2; Saml. J. Pouder, 2; A. G. Shreve, 3; Rev. Wm. H. Channing, 2; Geo. Kinney, 2; Alanson Platt, 2; Geo. Heberling, 1; John Martin, 1; John Hammond, 1; Acquilla Henford, 1; Jos. Shepherd, 2; S. Stevens, 1; Rev. Geo. Brown, 4; J. Mundowney, 2; C. Ford, 3; John Woodson, 2; C. C. Talbot, 2; Rev. J. M. Dickey, 2; Dr. C. Preston, 2; S. Templin. 2; David Monroe, 2; Wm. Jackson, 2; R. F. Watkins, 4; John Henry, 1; E. S. Ricker, 2; J. Swain, 1 75; Nath. Swain, 2; Jas. Scott, 3; Harvey Hall, esq., 2; J. R. Worrall, 2; Camp. Dick, 1; Wm. Green, 1; John Lamb, 2; J. A. Dugdale, 2; Wm. A. Lukens, 2; B. Cone, 2; L. Brown, 2; J. Smith, 1; Wm. Ireland, 2; Jos. Linnell, Jno. Vanzant, 2.

Wm. Dearlove, *Publishing Agent.*

NOTICE---MILK---MILK.

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. Merrell,
N. H. Merrell.

Messrs. Woonson & Tinsley, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eight and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpenter and Joiner's work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wonson & Tinsley.

Wiley Reynolds, House Painter and paper hanger on Clay St. between 12 and 13th St. and between Main and Walnut Cincinnati, informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wiley Reynolds.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Florence or Tuscan Braid, Leghorn and Straw bonnets Misses Flats &c.

Purchasers may rest assured of not only getting the latest fashion, but the best of goods, at prices to suit the times, either at Wholesale or Retail, at No. 5, Fourth street between Main and Walnut.

A. F. ROBINSON.

N. B.—Just received some beautiful Florence Braid-Bonnets.

Cleveland Bank Note Table.

(Prepared for the Philanthropist.)

H. F. BRAYTON, EXCHANGE BROKER.

Ohio.	
[illegible]	par
Chillicothe,	par
Cincinnati,	par
Circleville,	par
Circleville, (c'd 1818)	10 dis
Cleveland,	par
Clinton bk.,	par
Columbiana,	par
Commercial bk Cin.,	par
Commercial bk Scioto,	par
Commercial bk L. Erie,	par
Dayton,	par
Farmers bk of Canton,	par
Far. & M. Steubenville,	par
Franklin bk Cincinnati,	par
Franklin bk Columbus,	par
German bk Wooster,	2½ dis
Geauga,	par
Gallipolis,	broke
Granville,	par
Hamilton,	par
Lebanon M. bking Co	10 dis
Lancaster,	par
Lafayette, Cincinnati,	par
Marietta,	par
Massillon,	par
Mech. & Tr. bk Cin.	10 dis
Manhattan	—
Mount Pleasant,	par
Muskingdum,	par
Miami Exporting Co,	5 dis
Norwalk,	par
Ohio Rail Road co.,	par
Ohio Life & Trust co,	par
Sandusky,	par
Steubenville,	par
Urbana banking co,	par
West Union,	5 dis
Western Reserve,	par
Washington,	broke
Wooster,	par
Xenia,	par
Zanesville,	par
Ohio Post Notes,	3 & 10 dis
Indiana.	
State bk & branches,	par
Charleston S'gs In.,	10 dis
N. Albany Ins. co.,	10 dis
Ia. State Srip, $5,	5 dis
Ia. State Scrip, $50	20 dis
Illinois.	
State bk & branches,	2 dis
Bk Ill. Shawneetown,	2 dis
Bk of Cairo,	10 dis
Illinois State Scrip,	—
Illinois Savings bk.,	closed
Kentucky.	
All except the fo'wing,	par
Savings Louisville,	10 dis
Kentucky Scrip,	—

New York.	
Safety Fund.	6 & 7 pm
Security Banks.	
Am. bk of Buffalo.	30 dis
Binghamptom bk	50 dis
Bk of Com'rce, Buff.	30 dis
Cattaraugus co. bk	30 dis
EricCo bk Buffalo,	50 dis
Far. bk Seneca co.,	30 dis
James bk	25 dis
Lodi bk of	30 dis
Mer. Ex bk, Buffalo,	30 dis
Millers bk of Clyde,	15 dis
Mech. bk Buffalo,	30 dis
Phœnix bk Buffalo,	30 dis
Staten Island bk	25 dis
Tenth Ward bk.,	10 dis
Tonawande bk of	50 dis
U. S. bk Buffalo,	30 dis
Union bk Buffalo,	30 dis
Western N. Y. bk of	50 dis
All others,	3 & 5 pm
Michigan.	
Bank of Michigan,	50 dis
Far. M. bk, Michigan,	15 dis
Erie & Kal R. R. bk,	50 dis
Bank of St. Clair,	5 dis
Bank of St Clair, Payable at Newark,	par
Bk of Macomb co.,	—
Bk of Macomb co, Payable Columbus,	par
Michigan State bk	10 dis
Bk of Constantine,	50 dis
Bank of Adrian,	50 dis
Mich. Insurance co,	10 dis
All other banks,	no sale
Missouri.	
State bk & branches,	par
Alabama.	
All solvent banks,	10 dis
Tennessee.	
All solvent banks,	15 dis
Louisiana.	
New Orleans banks,	10 dis
Mississippi.	
Bks in this State,	no sale
N. & S. Carolina,	5 dis
New England,	6 & 7 pm
New Jersey,	par to 6 pm
Pennsylvania,	par to 3 pm
Maryland,	par to 3 pm
Virginia,	par
Wheeling Post notes.	3 dis
Specie,	6 & 6½ pm
Exchange on N. Y.	9 pm
Exchange on Buffalo,	8 pm
Exchange on Phil'a,	6 pm

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist.

June 30, 1841.

Flour,	$4 03	
Wheat,	65	70
Corn,	20	25
Oats,	20.	

WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Ashes—		
Pearl, lb.		6
Pot, "	5	
Almonds, s. s.	15	18
Alum, lb.	6	8
Beeswax, lb.	25	
Beans, bush.		62
Brimstone, r. lb.	6	8
Crackers, "	5	6
Candles—		
Mold, lb	9½	10
Dipt, "	9	
Sperm "	47	50
Coffee—		
Rio, lb.	12	13
Havanna,	12½	
Java, "	17	
Coal, bush.	14	15
Cassia, lb.	37	
Chocolate, "	13	15
Cheese, "	5½	7
Cloverseed,	3 50	4 00 plenty
Cloves, lb.	37½	
Cordage—		
Tarred, lb.	10	12½
Manilla, "	16	20
Copperas, "	3	4
Castings, s., t.	3 00	
Sugar ket. "	3 00	
Corks, vel., gr.,	50	60
Camphor, lb.	150	162
Chalk, "	2½	3½
Feathers,	33 a 37	
Fish—		
Herring, box,	75	1 00
Mac., 1, bl.	none	
No. 2, "		18 50
No. 3, "		4 a 6
Salmon, 40 lb. bbl		50 00
Cod, lb.	6½	
Figs, "	12½	
Filberts, lb.	10	
Glass, box—		
8 by 10	3 50	3 75
10 " 12	4 50	4 75
Ginger, race, lb.	12½	
ground, "	12½	
Glue, "	16	20
Gunpowder—		
Wade's, kg,	5 50	6 50
Dupont, "	7 00	7 25
Grain—		
Wheat, bush.	62	75
Corn, "	20	
Oats, "	20	
Hops, east., lb.		43
Hay, ton,	6	7
Hemp, cwt.,	5 50	6 00
Indigo—		
Carraccas, l.	1 75	
Manilla, "	1 50	1 62
Iron, bar, "	4½	5
Hoop, "	6	8½
Lead, pig, "	4½	
Bar, "	5½	
White dry "	10	12½
In oil, keg,	2 37	2 75
Red, lb.	12½	15
Logwood, lb.	4½	
Cut, lb.	3½	5
Madder, "	18	19
Nutmegs	1 62	1 75

WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Molasses—		
N. O., gall.	30	
Sugar-house,	35	40
Mustard, lb.	37½	
Nails, cut, 3d,	8	
4d,	7½	
6d,	6½	
8d,	5½	
10 and 20d,	5½	
Oil—		
Olive, bask,	5 50	6 00
Win.st.gal.	137	140
Sum. " "	1 30	135
Linseed "		100
Tan., hr. bl.	20 00	25 00
white, "	15 00	18 00
Paper—		
Wrap'ng, r.	1 25	2 00
No, 1, cap, "	3 25	3 50
No. 2, " "	2 75	3 00
Pepper, lb.	12	12½
Pimento, "	8	10
Provisions—		
Bacon,	4½	5
B. hams,	6½	7½
Sides,	5	5½
Shoulders,	3½	3½
Lard,	7 dull	
Butter, plenty,	6	10
Pork—		
Mess, bl.	10 00	10 50
Clear, "	11 50 & 12 50	
Prime, "	8	8 50
Rump, a Chime lb,	7 50	8 50
Rosin, Ten. bl.	$3 75	4 50
Raisins, m. r. p	$2 25	
Rice, lb., keg,	4½	5
Sugar—		
N. Orleans, lb. 7 c.	7½	
"	8½ in bls	
Loaf,	14 to 17	
Lump,	13 a 15	
White Hav'a,	12	12½
Brown, "		none
Segars—		
Common th.	1 25	1 50
Melee, "	20	25
Spanish, "	10 00	20 00
Salæratus, "	cask 6½	keg 10
Salt—		
Zanesville, bu.	30	
Kanawha, "	30	33
T. Island, "	40	45
S. Petre, cr., lb.	9	10
Shot, bag,	1 75	2 00
Soap, No. 5½, lb.	6	6
No. 2, "	5	5 1-2
Turpentine, gal.	75	100
Tallow, lb.	6½	7
Teas—		
Imperial, lb.	90	85
Gunp'wder, "	90	85
Y. Hyson, "	75	85
Souchong, "	62	70
Tin p. ¾ X, p.	12 50	
block, lb.		
Tobacco—		
Va Cav., lb.	35 to 45	
" 12 Lump,	16	20
Ky. No. 1, 6 tw.	8½	9
" No. 2,	7½	
Vinegar, gal	12	

AGRICULTURAL.

Since the speculating era, when all branches of industry were neglected, we have omitted no opportunity of pressing upon public attention the only legitimate means by which we could expect a return of general prosperity. At the return of every spring we have urged upon our countrymen the importance of agricultural pursuits, the original fountain of all individual and national wealth. The neglect of this branch of business was more general and its effects more disastrous, than any other. The fact that the United States imported bread stuffs from the old world is so strange, & hereafter will be deemed so incredible, that it will require strong proof to corroborate it. But it is gratifying to see the change which has taken place and which is still going on. People have opened their eyes to the delusion under which they have rested. The products of our farms are increasing, and instead of importing, we are exporting the fruits of agriculture, in large quantities.

But it is not the fact of increased attention, labor and production in this department which is alone gratifying. The business is now acquiring a dignity and importance which will hereafter place it foremost where it belongs, and prevent it from again falling into such gross neglect. Agriculture is in fact, becoming we may almost say, one of the learned professions. It has its schools, its societies, its lectures, its scientific experiments, and is aided by some of the ablest journals in the country, devoted exclusively to the promotion of its own interests.

The Northern Light recently established at Albany under the management of some of the ablest men in the state, proposes also to give a prominent place to this subject. In its first number it has an article giving a rapid and interesting sketch of the progress of agriculture from the earliest period to the time present, and its condition among the several nations of the earth. Among the ancients all know that it was held in the highest esteem, and was considered the most important as it was the first occupation of man. When Rome had reached the highest pitch of her power and greatness her most eminent citizens were seen laboring in the fields with their own hands. It was the privilege of the agricultural class for several centuries to fill the ranks of the Roman Legion; her civil and military commanders are sought for at the plough. Pliny remarks, that the "earth took more pleasure in being cultivated by the hands of men crowned with the laurels and decorated with triumphal honors."

In nearly all enlighted countries except where the soil has been cultivated by the slave, a similar deference has always been felt for the business of agriculture. In no country is there a wider scope for it than in this, and we are happy to see it rising to its real importance in the estimation of the people. The article to which we have alluded, justly remarks, that "To give a country the highest degree of wealth and power, agriculture must be sustained by commerce and manufacturers; but it may dispense with both the latter, and yet retain its prosperity. The condition of the United Sates is favorable to all these pursuits; but whatever may be the fate of our commerce and manufactures, we must, as an agricultural country, rank among the first nations of the earth."—*N Y. Sun.*

The Granary.

BY REV. ABEL C. THOMAS.

"Who readeth let him understand."

"Jonathan Homespun, having purchased an extensive farm and provided himself with every thing requisite to prosperous husbandry, proposes to furnish subscribers with one quart of wheat weekly, for one year, at the low rate of one dollar and fifty cents if not paid till the close of the year.

"The facilities afforded by the government for the transportation of wheat to every section of the Union and adjacent provinces, are such as must prove satisfactory to every subscriber; and the proprietor of the granary assures all who may patronize him, that he will exert himself to supply an article of the best quality.

N. B. Agents will be allowed a generous par centage. Address (post paid) proprietor of the Granary, Hopeville."

Such was the prospectus issued by my friend Mr. Homespun. Feeling a lively interest in his welfare I visited his farm, although it was a long journey from my home, and was pleased to find every thing in nice order. He informed me that he had contracted a large debt in the purchase of the premises, stock and implements of husbandry, but he had no doubt of his ability to discharge every obligation in a few years. He also stated that he had already received many hundred subscribers, and that in four or five weeks he would commence the delivery of the wheat according to his proposals.

The scheme appeared plausible; and my friend was so confident of his success, that I had not the slightest doubt of his prosperity. I entered my name as a subscriber, and when I left him he was preparing many thousand quart sacks.

Every week for the space of two years, I received my quart of wheat, and concluded from its excellent quality and prompt delivery, that every thing was prosperous with Jonathan Homespun and his farm. So I gave myself no un concern about my indebtedness to him—for, said, I "to a farmer so extensively patronized as he is, the small pittance of two years' arrearages would be but a drop in the bucket.', It is true, that there was occasionally printed on the sacks a general notice to delinquents, but I never expected that this was intended for his *friends.*

The notice became more frequent; and having leisure I concluded I would visit my friend, the proprietor of the Granary. He greeted me cordially—but I saw that there had been trouble. He was evidently worn with toil and anxiety; and in the conversation of the evening, he entered into particulars.

"Here he," said, "I have been laboring day and almost night, for two years; and I am more in debt now than when I began. My creditors are pressing me for payment: I am conscious of my inability to meet their demands, and can perceive no result but bankruptcy and ruin."

"But have you not a large list of subscribers?" said I.

"Yes a very large list," was his reply; "but too many of them are like you."

"*Me!*" I quickly rejoined in amazement, "too many *like me!*"

"Pardon me," said my friend, in a melancholy tone—"pardon me, for oppression will make even a wise man mad. You have had a quart of wheat weekly for two years, and I have not had a cent payment; I have a large list of the same kind of *patrons* scattered here and there over thousands of miles. If they would pay me what they severally owe me, I should be directly freed from embarrassment and go on my way rejoicing. But they reasoned as you reasoned—and among you I am brought to poverty and ruin."

I felt the full force of the rebuke, and promptly paying arrearages at the increased price named in the prospectus, and also a year in advance; I shortly bade adieu to the worthy and wronged farmer, resolving to do every thing in my power to repair the injury which had accrued from my delinquency.

O, ye patrons of Jonathan Homespun! wherever ye are or whoever ye are! ye who have received and eaten the wheat from his Granary, without making payment! Ye are guilty of a grievous sin of commission. Wherefore repent. Pay the farmer what you owe him. Uncle Sam's teamsters bring you the little sack of grain every week, and Uncle Sam's teamsters will carry the money safely to Jonathan Homespun.—*Star of Bethlehem.*

From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural society.

The Dairy.

To J. W. PROCTOR, Esq.—*Sir:* Having been unable to attend the meeting of the board of trustees in December, I submit the following considerations relating to the management of dairies.

The first and most essential point to be gained is to procure good cows. It costs no more to feed a good cow than a poor one; and the comparative result of their products at the close of the year, makes a most essential difference in the profits of the farmer. Suppose one cow to give one quart at a milking, or two quarts per day, more than another, the milk being of equality; and this milk to be estimated worth two and a half cents per quart, and this to continue 250 days—there would be a difference of ten dollars in the produce of two cows. This rule applied to a dairy of fifteen cows, would be equal to the sum of $150—half as much as the nett annual income of a majority of the farmers in the country.

The quality of the milk is a consideration not less important than the quantity. Those who never have tried the experiment of setting different cows' milk separate have very imperfect ideas of their comparative value.—I have known some cows, that five or six quarts of their milk would raise cream sufficient to make a pound of butter. I believe this was stated to be true of the Oakes cow, from the milk of which was made twenty pounds of butter a week for several successive weeks; and I have heard the same of others. But ordinarily, it takes ten quarts of milk to yield a pound of butter. It therefore becomes a point of great importance, in selecting cows for the making of butter, to obtain those whose milk is adapted to this purpose.

The manner of feeding cows is a point not to be neglected, in the management of the dairy. Good feed not only increases the quantity of the milk, but improves the quality; and of consequence the butter and cheese produced therefrom are better also. The kind of food used is also to be regarded. Every dairy-woman knows that the milk will indicate the kind used; therefore those kinds of food which leave the best flavor in the milk should be selected. When the cows have been fed on cabbages or on turnips, who has not tasted the peculiarities of these vegetables! When they are fed on Indian meal, on carrots, or on beets,—it is fair to presume that those articles became incorporated with the milk also.—I do not presume to say which of these articles are most valuable to be cultivated for the feeding of cows; though I hope in this age of experiments, with so many inducements as are now held out for trial, it will not be long before some of of our farmers will give us satisfactory information on this subject.

The manner of milking also demands attention.—Cows should be milked about the same time each day; and they should be milked quite clean. If a portion of their milk is suffered to remain, this will soon diminish the quantity, and the cows will dry up. It is bad policy to trust milking to the children, for they usually do it moderately and imperfectly, and more is lost thereby than would pay the best of laborers.

The place for the setting of the milk is also worthy of attention. This should be cool, well ventilated, and exclusively appropriated to this purpose. For if it be permitted to be occupied in part for other purposes, some things will find their way there which will be injurious to the milk. It should also be properly lighted. Cream will rise more favorably in a light than in a dark room, and the quality of it will be better. Therefore a dairy room above ground is preferable to a cellar. The room should be carefully guarded, by the use of wire gauze, or some other substance at the windows, against the approach of insects or intruders of every kind. The milk should be set in pans uncovered; as the cream will not rise so freely when there is a cover over the pans. Care should be taken not to fill pans full, especially in warm weather, as the cream will rise quicker and better when the milk is spread over a large surface. The sooner it rises and is removed from the milk the better; and this should always be done before the milk begins to turn sour. When the cream is taken off, it should be kept in tight covered vessels, in cool places until the churning process; and this should always be before any sourness or mould is discoverable.

Much care should be taken to separate the butter-milk thoroughly from the butter. More depends on this than any other part of the process in making good butter. Unless this be done, it will be impossible to preserve it sweet & good. If our dairy women would apply double the labor to half the quantity of their butter, and thereby thoroughly remove all particles of butter-milk, this one half would be worth more than the whole in the condition it is usually sent to market. As this is a matter that interests every farmer, and every lover of good butter, [and who does not love it fair and nice !] I have presumed to forward these remarks. You will use them as you think proper.
Respectfully Yours,

JOSEPH HOW.

Methuen, Jan. 10, 1841.

NOTE.—What I have said in relation to the working of is to be understood in relation to such butter as had the proper previous management. For if the butter comes soft, it may be worked ever so long, and not become hard and good; although it may be improved by working.—But if it is to be kept, care should be taken that the butter-milk is thoroughly removed.

It was my intention to have said something on the feed of cows. But my remarks have already extended so far, I will simply say, that there is no feed on which cows can be kept, that will make better butter, than a first rate pasture; such as abounds among English grasses. When this supply fails, let the deficiency be made up of green corn-stalks. Farmers will do well to plant some corn extra, for this purpose.

J. H.

—

Having been a member of the Committee on the dairy, and knowing nearly how the cows were fed on four out of the five farms from which our best butter was brought, we were, at the time of the examination, satisfied that the quality of the food given to cows, showed itself in the color and flavor of the butter. Being the son, brother, cousin, or near neighbor and friend of these claimants, we held the expression of our opinion—and when our associates had made up their judgment, we thought that it could give no indication of the comparative merits of the dairy-women, for the preference of the several parcels of butter was in exact accordance with what we supposed to be the richness of the food given to the cows. Since in the country, "every body knows every thing," we of course knew Daniel Putnam, fed better than Jesse, Jesse better than William; and William better than John Preston—and the Committee placed their names in the same order when arranging, according to the excellence of the butter.—ED. *N. E. Farmer.*

Favorable Prospects.—The London Anti-Slavery Reporter says that a movement in favor of abolition has been made in Sweden. In both houses of the Diet, an address to the king has been moved and carried, soliciting an inquiry into the state of slavery at St. Batholomew's, with a view to its determination. The address was moved in the Upper House by Professor Gier, a person of distinguished literary rank, and by his brother in the Lower House.

BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.

Boston Seaman's Friend Society.

Address of Rev. Wm. M. Rogers of Boston.

Mr. Rogers said he should feel a great deal of reluctance in appearing so often as the advocate of this cause, were it not that he had shipped on board this craft, and had nothing to do but to obey orders. He offered a resolution that the church of Christ is bound to furnish seaman with a Christian literature.

Seamen, he said, are capable of being affected by letters. They have a literature—a literature of the sea. It is not that which passes for literature in refined circles, gilt and embossed, and ornamented for the centre-table. It is of a coarse mould and a grave form. They are capable of being affected by letters, for they possess strong animal passions, increasing in their energies by isolation and the circumstances and scenes which surround them, and by the life they lead, passing from the extremes of fatigue and exposure, to repose amidst the wonders of the deep, amid the terible things of God's hand. His character accords with the elements amid which it is formed; and he requires not barely a literature, but one in keeping with the scences which surround him, and the habits of thought and feeling which he acquires. The tame, the common, the indifferent, the proper, are not the things to touch the sailor. He has lived in the tempast, amid the glare of the lightning—he has struggled for the mastery (and not without a victory,) with the elements. There is a literature of the sea, in the dialect of the forecastle. He knows little of Campbell, of Byron, of Cook, or of Irving; and little in them would move his soul. But, he fastens upon a literature of strength, though it derive that strength from the horrible.

The literature of his choice includes the "Pirate's Own Book," the last words of murderers, and the escapes of pirates and buccaneers. They have a gallows-drop literature. It is the ship-wreck and the mutiny,—the deck slippery with blood—the brave, bold wrong doer is the hero in whose adventures his soul revels with delight. And he is not unmoved by song.—And here is a special reason to hope for his conversion. That soul which is not beneath the reach of music, can feel the power of that melody produced by the love of God in Christ Jesus. They break the stillness of the night, and lighten every duty of their hard and rugged life, with the melody of their rude and rugged song. Perhaps you have heard them, as I have, at the capstan-bar hauling into the dock, their rude melody sweet to the ear of the Christian who detects in it an approach to his soul.—The Muse of the forecastle was not born in Greece, but rather in Wapping, and baptized in the dock, and brought up in the forecastle. We are not to suppose, because we have not carried letters to the forecastle, that they are not there. But, what is the character of their song? It relates to ship-wrecks, mutinies, war obscenity, and drunkenness, and yet not without a strong mingling of religious things. Before coming here, I thought I might with advantage go down and cull some of the literature of the sea. And here you have it—(holding up a bundle of papers, filled with doggerel rhymes, and grotesque figures, on coarse wood cuts.) Here is humanity in caricature, lechery in rough rhyme, and drunkenness in doggerels—the verse reeling to the rhyme. It is such literature on which the mind of the sailor feeds. Here is the bread of his soul—a harsher, coarse, more unpleasant, and sickening ration than was ever given out from the mouldy, wormeaten recess of the man of war, abroad on a three years' cruise.

There is withal, a strange mingling of religious things with the reeking filthiness and horror of such productions. Capt. Kyd turns moralist, and from the gallows tells us,

> I'd a Bible in my hand when I sailed,
> By my Father's great command,
> Which I buried in the sand when I sailed;
> and he clesca with the wholesome advice;
> Now warning take by me,
> And shun bad company.

But the sailor may be affected by a Christian literature. If he can be affected by letters, why not by a Christian literature? I would substitute the songs of Zion, in place of the corrupting rhymes of the brothel. I would give them instead of the Pirate's Own Book, and the Confessions of the Murderer, the soul-stirring words of Doddridge and Baxter and Bunyan—Yes, I would send John Bunyan to sea. He has done good, and he will do it still. And he will create no mutiny there; he will not strike for wages, or grumble at short-allowance.

But, in order to satisfy you that sailors can be affected by a Christian literature, allow me to call your attention to a record of history, although the facts may not be new to many whom I am addressing. It will be recollected that the ship Bounty was fitted out in England, in 1787, to the South Sea Islands, for the purpose of obtaining plants of the bread fruit, to introduce it into the West Indies. Lieut. Bligh sailed from Spithead in December, and reached Otaheite the following year in October. Lt. Bligh was enabled to procure as many plants as he wished, and began to return. Owing to hard usage, or under the influence of these sunny isles, and the pleasant scenes, quiet life, and delightful repose of the Southern Ocean, a number of the seamen, headed by one Fletcher Christian, were tempted to mutiny. They rose upon the officers of the ship, bound Bligh, and dragged him to the deck, and put him, with 17 men, into the long boat, with a few bags of bread and water, with the prospect of the horrible fate of starvation at sea. But, in the Providence of God, they were carried 4500 miles safely in their open boat, to a Dutch settlement, and from thence to their own country. The news of this mutiny excited the indignation of the whole country, and the frigate Pandora was sent off in pursuit of the mutineers, and succeeded in arresting fourteen of them. It appeared that the mutineers had attempted to build a fort and plant a colony on one of the Islands, to defend themselves both against the natives, and any who might attempt to bring them to justice. But they disagreed among themselves. A portion agreed to remain on land. Of these, 14 were arrested of whom three were executed, a number condemned but pardoned, and the rest acquitted. Of the other two of this company, who were not arrested, one was murdered by the other, and the survivor by the natives. The residue, eight in number, took the Bounty, and with seven men and twelve women from Otaheite, went in pursuit of an Island inhabited. They at length landed upon Pitcairn's Island, where they had a barrier of an intervening ocan to the West of them of a thousand miles, an iron-bound coast, and in the interior, the ravines of a volcanic Island. But here, though they fled from man, they could not escape the retribution of God's Providence. Fletcher, Christian was shot by one of the natives, and three more of the mutineers were murdered. But the wives of the mutineers rose in vengeance and cut off every male among their countrymen on the Island. One of the remaining four had gotten that bad knowledge, devised of hell, to extract the spirit of that place from every thing saccharine. He set up a distillery, and died of course of delirium tremens. One of the survivors attempted the life of the others, and fell a victim to the necessity of self-preservation. There were but two of the mutineers left, of whom one died a natural death. The other, Alexander Adams, or Alexander Smith, remained. Twenty years after, the Island was visited by the Topaz, from this country by two English frigates in 1841, and in 1825, by Capt. Beecher of the ship Blossom. The people had increased to 70 souls—the children of murderers, born in sin and begotten in iniquity, and trained in the midst of vice, under the administration of men whose hands were red in blood. And what was their character? Capt. B. landed, and saw a beautiful village, with plantations receding in the rear, showing that great labor had been performed. They were divided into distinct families, showing that the rights of property were understood and recognized. They were entirely honest; and Alexander Adams then told him that an instance of immorality of any kind was unknown to the generation then living. When bread was set before them, to his utter astonishment, these simple minded Islanders lifted up their hands for the blessing of God. He went to rest, and the first sleep was broken by the melody of the evening hymn, and the rest of the morning by the morning song. The Sabbath came, and preparation was made the day previous, that none might be hindered from the worship of God. The day was ushered in with prayer and praise; and there were five regular services connected with religion that day, it being strictly devoted to prayer and praise. They were living peaceably, quietly, and honestly, in the knowledge of God and hope of heaven.

These were the children of murderers, under the influence of a murderer as their guide and instructor. Whence then this change.—We need not go far when we look up to heaven and see the stars, to learn how they came there. We know a God has been there, and left one ray of the light of his glory there.

And, when I look upon this scene, do I need any one to tell me that it is not philosophy or heresy that has produced it? It is God who has spoken, and left the imprint of his word there. The Bible has done it. There were but two books preserved by the mutineers, the one a Bible, and the other a prayer book, thrown in perhaps by some father or mother; and, after passing through all these scenes of crime, that sole survivor of the tragedy took that Bible and from it drew his laws—from it he borrowed his instructions, the spirit of Jesus—the spirit of heaven.

When I have heard of Washington, I have felt that I should love to look upon his countenance, and view the man who has done so much for his country and the world; and when I have read of Oberlin, I have felt that I would go on a pilgrimage to sit at his feet. And, when I hear of such a work as that I have described, I would go across the ocean but to see the agency which has produced it. But, by the good Providence of God, we are now permitted to look upon it. [Holding up a small Bible much worn, yet entire.] Here in my hand I hold that very Bible. It is a veteran of more than 70 years—it is way-worn—its gilt edge is defaced—it is worm eaten; but the way of heaven is not eaten out of it. The brine has soiled it, and the tears of penitence have bedewed its pages. And, by the good Providence of God, this book, which has passed the Cape, and done a glorious work on a solitary island in the Pacific, has returned to us; and it has not ended its travels yet. We may look upon it and handle it, and see that the sailor can be affected by Christian literature. If he takes with him a literature that forms him for deeds of murder and mutiny, O let us give him too the word of God; for it may be it will come back again with a story, simple and touching as that connected with this book, to assure us that the sailor may be affected by a Christian literature.

[We suppose our readers will have their curiosity excited to know something more of the history of this Bible's travels. A gentleman who sat by our side, when Mr. Rogers sat down gave out the long breath which he had held in through the intensity of the excitement, and exclaimed, "I wonder how they got it!" And sure enough it is a wonder that a little book like that should be preserved "through floods and fires," mutiny and blood, to tell such a story; yet it is not more wonderful than that the same books should have been preserved pure and unadulterated, through ages of darkness and persecution, to tell to us in these last days, the story of the cross. We are able to identify the book, by the fact that the history long since written, on the testimony of those who had visited the island, states, that the only books possessed by the mutineers were a Bible and Prayer book. This book belonged to Christian Fletcher, the chief of the mutineers, and descended to his grand daughter. A pious sailor, who went ashore and held meetings with this interesting people, was conversing with this woman, who, being old, remarked that her eye sight was failing, and she found it difficult to read her Bible, because the print was so small; and the kind hearted seaman. In his simplicity, exchanged his fair print Bible for hers, supposing of course that he had made an exchange disadvantageous to himself. On coming to the Sailor's Home in Boston, he showed the Bible to Mr. Lord, the pastor of the Mariner's church, and informed him where and how he had obtained it. Mr. Lord offered him a new Bible for it, which he readily accepted. And, now, we trust this precious treasure is in such hands that it will be preserved to tell its story, and bear witness to the power of God's word, to other generations.]

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

MITCHELL, MOORE, & Co. Furniture and Chair manufacturers, Citizen's Cabinet Warerooms, No. 2 Second-street, between Main and Sycamore-streets, Cincinnati. Grateful for the liberal patronage which they have received since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles in their line of business. It being the desire of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their reputation, they have therefore determined to employ none but experienced workmen, and use good materials in their manufactory.

They respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who may want to purchase articles in their line of business, to call and examine their stock.

MITCHELL, MOORE & Co.

nov 27tf

Ohio Mechanic's Institute.—This is to certify that Messrs. Mitchell & Moor exhibited at the Third Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several specimen's of Foruiture, viz. a workstand, table, and a birds-eye maple bedstead, which are adjudged to be the best work exhibited.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1840.

JOHN P. FOOTE, Pres't

L. T. WELLS, Sec'y.

WILEY REYNOLDS, House Painter and paper hanger on Clay St. between 12 and 13th St. and between Main and Walnut Cincinnati, informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

WILEY REYNOLDS.

CINCINNATI ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS BLACKWELL, *Principal.*

The course of study comprise Reading, Writing, Sketching and the rudiments of Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Botany, Composition, the French language and Vocal music.

The system of instruction pursued in this Institution will secure to its pupils a sound education in the several departments of English study, and in the valuable art of outline delineation so conducive to the formation of habits of distinct and ready observation, while daily recitations and other exercises in the French by all the pupils, without exception, will offer very superior advantages to those parents who desire that their daughters should become proficient in the use of that language; and the introduction of singing in frequent alternation with the different studies during the hours of instruction, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the health spirits and voices of the students.

Young ladies residing in the Academy will receive the unremitting attention of the Principal, with regard to their health, comfort, improvement in personal deportment, and moral and intellectual progress.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions of twenty two weeks each with a vacation during the months of July and August.

TERMS.

For Boarding and Tuition,	$250,00	Per Annum, payable half-yearly.
" Tuition only,	50,00	
" Piano, Harp or Guitar,	50,00	

Greek, Latin, Italian German, Drawing, Painting &c, on the usual terms.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consists of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and portico; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during the Summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a Mc Adamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The house stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines.

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and favorably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fenced.

A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy Farm.

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum, raspberry and currant trees. The land consists of rich bottom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carriage and cider houses,—two wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of fortune.

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good and salubrious.

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from town, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It it considered one of the best farms in the country.

A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm.

A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in Illinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half prairie, and one half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log houses, 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple, plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the house for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States, without cost to them, unless sales be effected:

Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale; also several tracts without buildings, near and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis, if by letter, *postage paid.*

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent, at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the Engish bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

☞The experience of *nine years* in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable information to Emigrants.

THOMAS EMERY, *Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.*

PETERS' PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills.—The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now be supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these are the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate or chronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-billious and aperient medicine are unrivalled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best, most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their cathartic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and gives tone and energy to the nervous system.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice, sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaints fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in children.

☞Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glascoe, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico and West Indies.

COUGH LOZENGES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c, &c.—The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but render it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tickling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an untimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them.

The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many popular remidies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing, permitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No, 4 Ann street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mrs. Jenkins was given up as incurable, and expected daily to breathe her last. She was cured in a few weeks by these celebrated Lozenges.

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond has used them in his family, as has also several members of his church and he says no cough medicine ever was half so efficatious.

Dr. Allen, a distinguished physician of this city says he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his pratice, in a great many cases, and they always proved effectual.—He has always been able to cure the most distressing cases of recent standing in one or two days.

We used Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families and they never failed to cure the worst cases in a few days. We recommend them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthms, tightness of the chest, consumption, &c &c., as the best remedy they possibly can use.

Rev. James O. Kent, New Haven,
James Hunt, 675 Greenwich st.
Rev. J. N. Moffat,
Benjamin Cromble, 645, Broadway.

References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spencer Benjamin Crombla, Dr. Coleman, G. G. Desbon, and the many thousands who have been cured by them.

Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D.
106 *Nassau st. New York.*

Just received by W. H. Harrison, & co. Druggists corner of Fourth and Main street Cincinnati; and by most of the principal merchants in the state of Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania and throughout the United States.

☞Price only 25 cents per box. ☜

WORM LOZENGES

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressing annoy, both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as ready as a common pepermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without it being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c. are occasioned by worms, and will be cured by using this celebrated medicine.

Capt. Coffin of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman, on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box he was entirely cured.

The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that the death was alone looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other worm medicine in his practice.

Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice, for more than two years, and never knew them to fail.

Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Col. L. Clark, Joseph Haines, Esq. Professor Bingham, and the thousands who have used these lozenges, can fully attest to their great and wonderful virtues.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsly thinks they have saved the life of one of his children. It had been a long time in a decline and was attended by the best physicians without any relief. His family doctor recommended Sherman's Worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so and through the blessing of God his child is now well—another living evidence of their wonderful virtues. Mr. B. says no family should be without them.

More than 2,000 certificates might be added of their truly wonderful properties.

Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D.
106 *Nassau st. New York.*

A supply of these valuable Worm Lozenges, just received by W. H. Harrison & co., only agent for Cincinnati.

☞ Price only 25cts. per box. ☜